FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO OFFICIAL DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN ANKARA EMBASSY INCIDENT

JN141553 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1440 GMT 14 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 14 July--Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here today with Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, PLO Executive Committee member. The meeting was attended by 'Awni Battash, director of the PLO office in Kuwait.

In a statement following the meeting, 'Abd Rabbuh said that he briefed the Kuwaiti foreign minister on the latest developments in the area and on the PLO's political activities. These activities, 'Abd Rabbuh added, centered on containing the Camp David accords on the international level and consolidating the PLO's role and Palestinian rights.

'Abd Rabbuh stressed that Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Vienna and his meetings with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and head of the Socialist International Willy Brandt aimed at isolating the Camp David accords, exposing them internationally, and gaining support for Arab and Palestinian rights. He said: Any attempt to exaggerate the outcome of this visit and to depict the stand of West Europe and the United States as having changed in our favor is wrong and misleading.

Referring to the U.S. stand toward the Palestinian cause, 'Abd Rabbuh said that this stand has not changed. The United States is still determined to intensify its hostile stand against the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights. The United States is trying to intimidate the Arab people through its threats against Arab oil-producing countries.

Asked about the PLO position on the storming of the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara, 'Abd Rabbuh said: The PLO had nothing to do with this act. The Palestinian people's armed acts are confined mainly to the occupied Arab territories, as is demonstrated by the increasing heroic operations.

Asked about accusations by the Egyptian Government that the PLO is behind this operation, 'Abd Rabbuh said that he was expecting this. He added: It would be better for the Egyptian regime to say at least one word about the criminal acts of aggression carried out by his friend Begin against southern Lebanon--acts that have claimed the lives of hundreds of civilians.

Referring to the "Revolution's Eagles" organization, which has claimed responsibility for the incident, 'Abd Rabbuh said that no such organization exists in any of the joint groups and forces within the PLO framework.

FATAH OFFICIAL MEETS EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

JN131015 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 13 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, last night received the delegation of European parliamentarians that is currently visiting Beirut headed by Robert (Schwartz). He called on the delegation to crystallize a European stand that will push for a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem.

Brother Abu Iyad expressed appreciation for the European deputies' stand that sympathizes with the Palestinian issue. He affirmed that there are no political or colonial problems between the Arabs and Europe but there are common interests.

Therefore, Europe should act and exert pressure to bring about the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in view of the Egyptian-Zionist treaty's failure to tackle the crux of the conflict--the realization of Palestinian rights--and the failure of the U.S. administration because of the approaching U.S. elections and the U.S. planners' ignorance of the situation in the area.

Referring to the capitulatory treaty and particularly the Begin self-rule plan, brother Abu Iyad explained that this plan (?ignores) more than 2 million Palestinians, perpetuates occupation, facilitatesestablishment of more settlements, and leads to more tension and extremism in the area.

Referring to Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon, brother Abu Iyad said: The party against whom an injustice has been committed, who has been expelled from its homeland with the force of arms and whose basic rights have been approved by the international community but are being ignored cannot make any initiative.

Mr. Robert (Schwartz), head of the European Parliamentary delegation, expressed his conviction that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty does not serve peace and the Palestinian cause despite the glitter that it originally enjoyed with world public opinion.

PLO'S QADDUMI WARNS AGAINST ISRAELI 'BLITZKRIEG'

JN130941 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 13 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department, has warned that Israel might try to launch a blitzkrieg to wreck Syria's and the PLO's opposition to the Egyptian-Zionist peace treaty. He said that Israel intends to bring pressure to bear on Syria and the Palestinian resistance movement to force them to join the negotiations as the Egyptian regime has done.

Brother Abu al-Lutf added that taking the Palestinian issue to the Geneva Middle East peace conference as an alternative to the separate peace treaty is rejected by the PLO because that would mean accepting the fait accompli entrenched by the Camp David accords and the treaty.

Brother Abu al-Lutf said that the Geneva conference is no longer being raised since As-Sadat made his treasonous trip to occupied Jerusalem. He stressed that war remains one of the means for the Arabs because armed struggle is one of the ways for liberation.

Brother Abu al-Lutf announced the PLO's refusal to enter into negotiations with the Zionist enemy because that would mean making concessions at this stage, which is characterized by an imbalance of forces in favor of the enemy.

This is contained in a statement by brother Abu al-Lutf to the Kuwaiti magazine AL-YAQAZAH.

BAHRAIN

GULF PAPER CONDEMNS ATTACK ON EGYPTIAN EMBASSY

JN150657 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0530 GMT 15 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 15 July--The Bahraini paper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ has condemned the attack on the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara. The paper says: The occupation of the Egyptian Embassy is not the most appropriate method to repulse the Camp David accords or to abort the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

The paper has emphasized that such an operation will most likely cause harm to paramount Arab interests and the Palestinian issue as well. However, the paper has warned that under the atmosphere and conditions currently prevailing in the Middle East, where genuine peace is still hardly attainable and the world community is still ignoring the Palestinian people's just rights, such operations will definitely continue.

In its daily commentary today, AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ stresses that the occupation of the Egyptian Embassy and the torture of Egyptian citizens might instigate unpleasant feelings among the Egyptian people. Hence, the operation favors the Israelis by further deepening the split between the Arabs.

Concluding, the paper says if a just and sound settlement for the Middle East problem continues to be unattainable, the entire area will be dragged deeper and deeper into more serious events that would ultimately jeopardize the whole world.

KUWAIT

JAPANESE TRADE MINISTER ESAKI CONCLUDES VISIT

LD131751 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Japanse Minister of International Trade and Industry Masumi Esaki left Kuwait today at the end of a 3-day visit. He was seen off at the airport by Minister of Commerce and Industry 'Abd al-Wahab an-Nafisi and the Japanese ambassador to Kuwait.

PAPER COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN EMBASSY INCIDENT

LD150918 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 15 July--Commenting on the Egyptian Embassy incident, Kuwait's AL-WATAN writes: "Such operations have no legitimate justification whatsoever from an Arab point of view. The punishment of the Egyptian regime does not extend to punishing the Egyptian people. The imposition of sanctions against the Egyptian regime does not require the shedding of Egyptian blood."

The paper draws the attention of the Egyptian people to the fact that what stopped the operation from turning into a catastrophe "was the rush by some Arab and Muslim countries to prevent it from becoming so. It was not the commandos sent by President as-Sadat, nor the threats made by Dr Mustafa Khalil nor the security tactics employed by Husni Mubarak."

"What is required," the paper adds, "is the retrieval of Egypt and not giving the regime there excuses to continue to harp on the tune of Egyptian chauvinism and the instigation of the Egyptians against Arabism, the Palestine question and the Palestinians."

AIRCRAFT CARRYING ARMED PERSONS, HOSTAGES BARRED

LD141521 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1216 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Kuwait officially confirmed today that it will not allow aircraft carrying armed persons or hostages to land on its territory.

This confirmation came from Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah in reply to a question about the possibility that the armed persons who have been occupying the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara since yesterday would ask to land in Kuwait in the event an aircraft was placed at their disposal in response to their demand.

The armed persons, who reportedly belong to an organization calling itself Eagles of the Revolution, have asked Turkish authorities to place an aircraft at their disposal to fly them to an unspecified Arab country.

OMAN

CRUDE OIL PRICES INCREASED BY $3.70 PER BARREL

JN141406 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1333 GMT 14 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 14 July--The Sultanate of Oman today increased its price of crude oil as of 1 July to $22 per barrel, an increase of $3.70 per barrel.

This was announced today by Salim Sha'ban, under secretary of the Omani Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals, in a statement to the Doha correspondent in Muscat. The official newspaper of Oman today publishes a statement by Salim Sha'ban in which he says that the increase in the price of Omani petroleum is proportionate to the recent increase in oil prices announced by OPEC--an increase ranging from $3.58 to $3.68 per barrel.

He also said that there have been new oil discoveries in the area of (Umm at-Tubul) in Oman, where the concession is owned by the French company (A.L.F.). He said that preliminary tests indicate that the petroleum in this area is of excellent quality. He added that prospecting for oil is still continuing in the area.

PDRY

MUHAMMAD RETURNS FROM MOSCOW VISIT

LD132015 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned home from Moscow last night where he had headed a high-ranking delegation to the 33d session of CEMA.

He was met at Aden airport by brother Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council; several other brother officials from the Political Bureau and the Central Committee; ministers; members of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council; and the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Aden.

In a statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY, brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that his visit to the USSR was highly successful and fruitful. It was a living expression of the continuous development of the militant relations linking our country and party to the friendly USSR and the CPSU, which have been loyal to the Arab peoples and other peoples struggling for national liberation, social progress and peace.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad went on to say: In addition to our attendance at the 33d session of CEMA, at which the PDRY was granted observer status, we also had meetings with the leaders of the USSR and heads of other governments [words indistinct], as well as with other friendly delegations on relations between our country and these friendly countries. We also exchanged views on international issues of common interest, especially developments in the Middle East.

Concluding his statement, brother 'Ali Nasir said that he had held economic talks with the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. These talks resulted in an agreement to implement a number of projects included in the second 5-year plan for economic development.

TRIAL OF ALLEGED KILLERS OF IRAQI PROFESSOR RESUMES

LD141628 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD/EA

[Text] The Supreme Court today continued hearing the case of security officials at the Iraqi Embassy in Aden who are charged with assassinating Dr Tawfiq Rushdi, lecturing professor in the faculty of higher education at Aden University.

The Supreme Court ruled that five lawyers from the Arab Lawyers' Federation, together with their three Yemeni colleagues, be permitted to represent the accused.

The brother lawyers are (Muzaffar al-Ibri), formerly president of the Syrian Law Society and one time minister of justice in Syria; Rashad Isa, a Syrian lawyer; Adil 'Abd al-Ghani, vice president of the Iraqi Lawyers' Union; Hamid Salih ar-Rawi, an Iraqi lawyer; and Khalil Hasan al-Hadithi, also an Iraqi lawyer.

At its sitting today, the Supreme Court heard the testimony of the third accused, Samir Bashir Mahmud, who admitted that he had joined the Iraqi intelligence service on graduating from the faculty of administration and economy at Al Mawsil University, and that he had worked in the counterespionage department at the headquarters of Iraqi intelligence. He later moved to the data section and from there to the secret service section. He was then transferred to the Foreign Ministry to work in Iraq's Embassy in Aden. Besides working as a diplomatic attache he was a security officer and the head of the Intelligence Coordination Office in the embassy.

The accused Samir admitted that the first accused, 'Abd ar-Rida Said, had informed him upon his recent return to Aden from Baghdad that he had received instructions from Iraqi intelligence to force Dr Tawfiq Rushdi to sign certain papers, or to liquidate him if necessary. He said that the accused 'Abd ar-Rida did not brief him on the nature of the papers to be signed. He said that 'Abd ar-Rida continued to consult him on ways in which the assignment could be accomplished. He claimed that he had advised the accused, 'Abd ar-Rida, not to carry out any action that might cause a scandal or disrupt relations between Iraq and Democratic Yemen.

The accused said that on the day of the incident his codefendants 'Abd ar-Rida and Ibrahim returned at about 2100 in a state of extreme confusion. They came on foot to his house after their car had broken down. The crime had already been committed. He sent the accused Ibrahim to the embassy building and returned to his house where the accused Abd ar-Rida informed him that he had shot Dr Tawfiq Rushdi in front of his house in Al Mansurah. The dead man had refused to sign the papers and had begun to shout for help.

The accused Samir said that next morning he and the accused 'Abd ar-Rida handed over the revolver used in the crime and Samir's revolver to the Iraqi ambassador, when he took the accused to the embassy building. The accused was cross-examined by the brother public prosecutor, brother lawyers and the rest of the accused. [sentence as heard] The court adjourned and will resume tomorrow morning to hear the testimony of the witnesses of the [word indistinct].

SAUDI ARABIA

JAPANESE TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

LD132113 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1858 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Jidda--Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Masumi Esaki arrived at the head of a delegation including officials from various Japanese ministries on a visit to the kingdom lasting several days. In a statement he said that the volume of trade between the kingdom and Japan is beyond imagination, since Japanese exports to the kingdom occupy first place among Japan's general exports, and that Japan imports more than half of its oil from the kingdom. He paid tribute to the kingdom's fair and balanced attitude toward energy questions and said that it left a good impression in all oil quarters.

Lauds Saudi Oil Policies

OW150446 Tokyo KYODO in English 0416 GMT 15 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Jidda July 14 KYODO--Masumi Esaki, Japanese minister of international trade and industry, now visiting Saudi Arabic in the course of his tour of the Middle East, met with Saudi Commerce Minister Sulayman al-'Abd al-'Aziz as-Sulayyim Saturday and exchanged views on problems related to oil, trade and economic cooperation. He told the Saudi minister that Japan highly evaluated the moderate stand taken by Saudi Arabia at the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) late last month. He also said he did not believe problems exist in respect to bilateral trade since the trade volume was increasing. Esaki invited As-Sulayyim to visit Japan, and the Saudi minister accepted the invitation.

Reciprocal Agreement

OW160127 Tokyo KYODO in English 0038 GMT 16 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Jidda July 15 KYODO--Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Masumi Esaki said here Sunday Japan was ready to meet Saudi Arabia's request to increase the capacity of a joint ethylene plant by 50 per cent.

Esaki told Minister of Planning Hisham Nazir final decision on the petrochemical project, being promoted by Japan's Mitsubishi industrial group, was due in September.

Saudi Arabia wants to boost the annual output of the ethylene project from 300,000 tons to 450,000 tons.

The Japanese minister told Nazir Japan was willing to reciprocate for its heavy dependence on oil from Saudi Arabia, which accounts for 30 per cent of its oil imports.

Nazir told Esaki that Japan, being a nation hundred per cent dependent on foreign energy supplies, should try to meet the wishes of oil producing nations and that the petrochemical project in question would demonstrate Japan's presence in Saudi Arabia.

Esaki and Nazir agreed during their hour-long meeting that two countries will hold a joint committee session on economic and technological affairs in Saudi Arabia around next January. They also agreed on plans to send here a team of Japenese experts on communications, postal, electric and electronic industries, and train Saudi Arabian personnel in Japan.

MALTA'S PRIME MINISTER MINTOFF ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD142040 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of Malta, arrived in Jidda at 2100 for an official visit to the kingdom lasting several days. He was welcomed at Jidda airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister; His Royal Highness Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, deputy governor of Mecca; and a number of civilian and military officials.

PAPER REPORTS ON FORMING ARAB COMMUNIST PARTY

JN151010 Doha QNA in Arabic 0955 GMT 15 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 15 July--The Saudi paper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, which was issued here today, reports from Beirut that several Arab communist leaders are currently taking part in the meetings of the Lebanese Communist Party, which are usually held in camera.

The paper adds that the most dominating argument during these meetings is the formation of an Arab Communist Party.

Some of the participants, like the secretary general of the Jordanian Communist Party and Mahdi al-Hafiz, Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee member, have proposed the idea of forming an Arab Communist Party relatively independent from Moscow and in the same pattern of various European communist parties.

KHALIL CONDEMNS ATTACK ON EGYPTIAN EMBASSY IN ANKARA

NC131245 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has issued a statement strongly condemning the aggression against our embassy in Ankara. The statement says that Egypt will adopt all measures to protect Egyptian citizens everywhere; that Egypt will adopt stringent and deterrent measures against the aggressors; that Egypt holds the PLO, with all its platoons, responsible for this grave incident, which affects the core of relations with the Egyptian people; and that the Egyptian Government is following the situation to adopt necessary immediate measures.

Call For Talks

NC131358 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1344 GMT 13 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Our radio correspondent has learned that the Turkish ambassador in Cairo has telephoned Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and asked that Turkish authorities be given permission to use force in raiding the Egyptian Embassy building in Ankara. However, Dr Mustafa Khalil asked that negotiations be held with the Palestinians and that no decision be adopted on raiding the embassy, except in the case of extreme necessity, to safeguard the lives of Egyptians inside the embassy. Dr Mustafa Khalil also asked that he be immediately informed about any demands the aggressors might submit.

The Turkish ambassador in Cairo contacted Ambassador Ahmad Mahir at the Foreign Ministry at 1500 today and informed him that the Palestinian aggressors have not submitted any demands. This happened at 1500 today.

Raiders List Demands

NC131503 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1438 GMT 13 Jul 79 NC

[Text] At 1545, the Turkish ambassador contacted Dr Mustafa Khalil and told him that it has been established that the group that attacked the Egyptian Embassy belongs to the Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution, which has claimed responsibility for this incident, and that the group has criticized the Egyptian regime and demanded that Turkey sever its relations with Egypt; accept the legitimate demands of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their state; recognize the PLO; officially condemn the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty; and adopt the same step taken by Iran, which severed its relations with Israel.

The Turkish ambassador also told the prime minister that the Saudi and Kuwaiti ambassadors in Ankara have contacted the Turkish foreign minister and submitted the following demands to him:

1. Turkey should sever its relations with Egypt;

2. Turkey should recognize the rights of the Palestinian people;

3. Turkey should ask Egypt to release two Palestinian detainees; namely, Yusuf Salim and Ibrahim ad-Daya;

4. Turkey should provide an aircraft;

5. Turkey should withdraw the Turkish forces from around the Egyptian Embassy;

6. Turkey should provide a bus for transportation to the airport.

They set 1400 Turkish time--1300 Cairo time--as a deadline to meet their demands. They later extended the deadline to 1500 Turkish time--1400 Egypt time.

The prime minister asked the Turkish ambassador if the embassy had been stormed by Turkish forces. The ambassador repliec that he had no official information about this.

The prime minister said that he has learned from some news agencies about the killing of some hostages inside the embassy and requested the ambassador to immediately ask his government about this.

Detainees Belong To Eagles

NC131506 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1447 GMT 13 Jul 79 NC

[Text] The Turkish ambassador contacted the prime minister at 1620 today to inquire about the identity of the detainees whose release from Egypt was requested by the terrorists. The prime minister informed him that they belong to the same organization to which the terrorists belong; that is, the Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution. The prime minister again inquired about the report that some of the hostages had been killed. The ambassador told him that he had not yet received a reply from his government.

'Red Eagles' Claim Responsibility

JN131526 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1530 GMT 13 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpt] Ankara 13 July--An organization identified as the Red Eagles has claimed responsibility for storming the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara.

Minister Ghali Comments

NC132357 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2330 GMT 13 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the Palestinians' attack on the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara is an extremely evil incident and does not achieve any progress for the Palestinian cause.

Dr Butrus Ghali, who is attending the African states' foreign ministers conference in Monrovia, added that the attack on the embassy is undoubtedly the work of radical elements who have not yet realized that the issue cannot be solved by violence.

Deadline Extended

NC140641 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 14 Jul 79 NC

[Text] An official source in Ankara said this morning that two Egyptian diplomats held hostage by four terrorists in the Egyptian Embassy in Cairo succeeded in escaping at 0430 today Cairo time, after jumping from one of the embassy windows.

A Turkish source has said that one of the diplomats is Khalifah 'Afifi Ibrahim, trade attache at the embassy; and the other is the trade counselor, Isma'il Muhammad. The two Egyptian diplomats jumped from a window overlooking the north side of the neighboring Bulgarian Embassy building.

Egyptian-Turkish contacts continued until this morning. The contacts are aimed at taking measures to rescue the Egyptian citizens who have been held in the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara since yesterday morning.

At 0030 today Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit telephoned Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and informed him that all the Egyptians inside the embassy are well and have not been exposed to any harm. He also told him that the terrorists, who had threatened to blow up the embassy and kill the hostages, have agreed to extend indefinitely the deadline they had set to achieve their demands or carry out their threats.

Negotiations Underway

NC141916 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 14 Jul 79 NC

[Text] At 1845 today, Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil contacted one of the Egyptian diplomats present outside the embassy in Ankara. The diplomat reported that he contacted one of the attackers inside the embassy, who asked him to inform the Egyptian Government of his profound regret and his condolences over the death of one of the hostages. We reported this morning that this hostage had been injured after jumping down from a window of the embassy. The attacker said: We did not intend to harm any Egyptian anywhere. The incident this morning was the result of the atmosphere surrounding the embassy. He repeated his sorrow and condolences over this incident.

The Egyptian diplomat affirmed to him that Egypt had not requested that the embassy be stormed. Egypt's only aim is to safeguard the lives of the detainees.

Dr Mustafa Khalil asked the diplomat to again contact the attackers inside the embassy and affirm to them that their action harms the Palestinian cause and the fraternal relations between the Egyptian and Palestinian peoples, and that such regrettable actions will not benefit Arab interests and aims, which we are all anxious to maintain.

At 1920, the Turkish prime minister contacted Dr Mustafa Khalil and informed him that some of the members of the Palestinian delegation that arrived in Ankara this morning entered the Egyptian Embassy and contacted the attackers inside. Although they said they do not know the attackers personally, they are holding continuous negotiations with them. All the detainees inside the embassy are well. Contacts are continuing between Cairo and Ankara to get reassurances on the welfare of the Egyptian nationals and to satisfactorily resolve the problem.

Released Hostages Identified

NC142008 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1943 GMT 14 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpt] We have just received the following: The Turkish interior minister had contacted Interior Minister Nabawi Isma'il and told him that three women who were among the hostages at the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara, including Mrs Salamah Shakir, an Egyptian diplomat with the rank of second secretary at the Egyptian Embassy, have been set free.

The second woman is a Turkish secretary at the Egyptian Trade Office, and the third is a Turkish woman who happened to be at the embassy to obtain an entry visa to Egypt when the attack took place.

No Release of Prisoners

LD150036 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0000 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Test] Cairo--Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil this evening told the Turkish ambassador that Egypt would not succumb to any threats and that the Turkish Government had to shoulder its responsibility in safeguarding the Egyptian diplomats detained in the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara.

The prime minister asked the Turkish ambassador to advise his government of the text of this message. This was in reply to the request of the Turkish Government that Egypt respond to the demands of the terrorists to hand over the two Palestinian prisoners Ibrahim ad-Dayah and Yusuf Salim.

The prime minister pointed out that this is Egypt's principled position. In addition to this the question of handing over these two prisoners cannot be a subject for bargaining, because the two prisoners themselves refused to be handed over when they learned about it soon after the attack on the embassy. They realize that the reason for this demand is to have them physically liquidated as a result of their full confessions about the organization they belong to and their exposure of its plans.

The Turkish ambassador himself substantiated this after he met the two prisoners. The prime minister had said the same thing to the Turkish ambassador when the ambassador contacted him for the first time on 1540 on Friday.

Attackers Surrender

NC150657 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0640 GMT 15 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Ladies and Gentlemen, here is a news report: The four Palestinian attackers who raided the Egyptian Embassy building in Ankara surrendered this morning to the Turkish authorities and have left in a Turkish police car.

The armed men surrendered to the Turkish forces after giving up their arms. These forces were surrounding the building.

REUTER has said that the remaining six hostages left after the attackers. Earlier, four hostages were released and four others managed to escape.

It was believed that the attackers were holding 20 hostages when they raided the embassy after killing two Turkish guards. However, Turkish officials have said that only 14 persons were detained in the attack on the embassy. These included the Egyptian ambassador, Ahmad Kamal Ulama.

The raid on the embassy ended after Turkish officials and the Palestinian delegation had further negotiations with the attackers. The negotiations were attended by the Turkish foreign minister.

Ankara Radio has reported that the hostages who were held in the embassy are in good condition.

As-Sadat Thanks Turkish Government

NC150900 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0750 GMT 15 Jul 79 NC

[Excertp] The prime minister contacted President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat at 0800 today after the Egyptian ambassador in Ankara, Ahmad Kamal 'Ulama, informed him of the release of the Egyptian hostages and reassured him about their condition.

Dr Mustafa Khalil contacted the Turkish ambassador in Cairo and conveyed to him the gratitude of the president, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, and the Egyptian Government, as well as his own personal gratitude to Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, the Turkish Goverment and everyone who has cooperated with them in the efforts to protect the lives of the Egyptian diplomats, and for their full cooperation during the past 2 days in contacts between Cairo and Ankara, which led to the peaceful conclusion of the attack.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Accuses Syrians

NC132345 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2325 GMT 13 Jul 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, 13 July--Commenting on the terrorist attack on the Egyptian Embassy in Turkey, the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH says that the intelligence of the 'Alawite Ba'th in Syria could not content itself with the scandal unmasked by the Egyptian security authorities weeks ago when they arrested the intelligence agents before they could carry out their sabotage operations in Cairo. Now it has sent its agents to attack the Egyptian Embassy in Turkey.

The paper says that the Syrian 'Alawite Ba'th intelligence is playing with fire by committing this flagrant attack on the Egyptian Embassy. It is thus starting something it might be unable to end or control the reactions to.

The newspaper warns the agents of the 'Alawite Ba'th intelligence in Syria and all the agents of the rejectionist front against following this road, which is dangerous to them.

It says that they should be fully aware that Egypt will not permit harm to be done to any Egyptian citizen wherever he may be and that when Egypt intends to reply to such operations, its hand is longer and stronger and will strike where it hurts.

The paper concludes its commentary by saying that if the Syrian 'Alawite Ba'th is seeking to distract the Syrian people from the internal collapse by such outside operations, we advise it to look for another game commensurate with its size and to play with someone other than Egypt.

AL-AHRAM Comments

NC140856 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 14 Jul 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-AHRAM today comments on the involvement of the Syrain Ba'th Party in the Egyptian Embassy incident.

The paper begins its commentary by asking this question: What does the Syrian Ba'th want from the black terror team it sent to our embassy in Ankara yesterday to detain the ambassador and the embassy staff inside the building? AL-AHRAM answers its own question by saying: Ever since the first moment the filthy hands of the Syrian regime--the regime which is not ashamed of its black As-Sa'iqah organization and its bloody and tyrannical terror in Lebanon--have been exposed.

It is now using this organization as its secret wing in the sabotage activities against Egypt inside and outside that country. It is the same organization which a year ago caused an explosion in a post office in AL-'Atabah in which a parcel bomb went off and a young Egyptian mother was killed. It is the same organization which 2 months ago tried to smuggle cases of explosives through two agents who are on trial in Egypt at present.

AL-AHRAM continues its commentary by posing a number of questions which do not need much thought to answer. The questions are: What exactly does President al-Asad want from this terror which has become a symbol of his regime, government, party--the terror of which Al-Asad himself has become convicted to the end? Does he want to cover up what is taking place in Syria now that contradiction between the ruling 'Alawite Ba'th and the Syrian people's interests has reached the extent of overt animosity; nay, to a degree close to civil war in the streets? He is wrong if he imagines that his crime in Ankara will cover the crimes of his regime in Damascus. Does he want to compel Egypt to abandon the course of peace so that it will stand where he is now in the mire of weakness, incapable of war or peace? He is naive if he imagines that these means might lead him to that objective. The choice of peace in Egypt, if he did not know, is not that of a particular individual, but that of an entire nation--a nation that has confidence in its capability of achieving, through this course, its national and domestic interests.

AL-AHRAM continues: Al-Asad has failed in Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and recently in southern Lebanon. The role he used to play in Lebanon has become weak. The fact that his regime is threatened with internal and external failure means his stupidities can only be explained as the shiver of death and the sigh of despondency. History has taught us that the behavior of tyrants is always more stupid, arbitrary and dangerous when the end is near. Al-Asad wants only to prove his weakness. However, what does the Palestinian leadership hope to gain from the aimlessness of some Palestinian elements who are serving the Iraqi Ba'th, the 'Alawite Ba'th in Damascus and the devil anywhere if he is capable of paying? Does the Palestinian leadership want to convice the world, through the ferocious rebellion of its elements, that it is actually worthy of the Palestinian state? Does it want to convince the world that it can keep the Palestinian identity well-protected and independent by that miserable image? It is absolutely not enough for the PLO to absolve itself of responsibility for any incident every time. There should either be a responsible Palestinain leadership, or the entire affair is a pastime for adolescents and young people.

AL-AHRAM concludes its commentary by saying: So far we do not know what the fate of the detained ambassador of his staff will be. What we do know is that the Syrian Ba'th will not gain anything from this incident that will steady its shaking feet on ground that is moving out from under them.

We also know that the Palestinian state will not be established by the blood of 20 Egyptians in the Ankara embassy. We also know that the image of the Arab world will not be improved by this incident. Terror sows terror only; and crime does not pay. Egypt can be very patient, but it fulfills pledges and threats. The initiator is more oppressive.

AL-AHRAM Comments Further

LD150144 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2345 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Review of AL-AHRAM]

[Text] The Cairo papers comment on the treacherous aggression on the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara. Under the title: "The Only Success of the Syrian Plot," AL-AHRAM says:

There is no secret behind the filthy plot hatched by Syria against Egypt by sending its agents, whom it terms Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution, to seize the Egyptian Embassy in Turkey. The whole world knows that the Syrian Alawite leadership is facing its biggest crisis inside Syria and before the Syrian people. The Syrian dictatorship is no longer able to conceal the truth about the feeling of its people towards the Alawite leadership, which has turned Syria into a large prison ruled by fire and sword, detention camps and executions.

The paper adds: The Syrian leadership has tried to get out of this impasse it faces with the Syrian people by fabricating an air battle with Israel, the result of which would have been known to anyone with common sense and a basic knowledge of military affairs. Syria entered the battle with MiG-21 aircraft, which are less efficient and less capable than the F-5 aircraft Israel has.

Nevertheless, the Syrian leadership pushed its aircraft into a lost battle in an attempt to divert attention from the impasse it is suffering at home.

The paper says: The battle--or the air play--the Syrian leadership waged could not bring about its objective. So, the Syrian leadership chose the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara as a stage on which it could exercise its vile operation for the same objective for which it has been working; namely, diverting attention from what is going on inside Syria and turn the Syrian people away from what they are facing with the Alawite leadership.

In its commentary the paper (?gives a piece of advice) by saying: The entire world knows that the Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution are agents of the Syrian Alawite regime. There is no Arab, who is loyal to his nation and its honest objectives, who will not despise this filthy hand which has participated in this plot; a plot which, if it has succeeded in anything, has increased the exposure of the Syrian regime and uncovered the truth about its objectives against the Arab nation and the Palestine issue, as well as against the Syrian people themselves.

AL-AHRAM concludes its commentary by saying: The filthy hand that hatched this plot will never escape punishment. The forthcoming days will prove this.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Reveals 'Mastermind'

NC150925 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0828 GMT 15 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 15 July--The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH today reports that it has been established by the Security Department that the leader and mastermind of the Egyptian Embassy operation in Turkey is a Syrian journalist who lives in Canada and holds a Canadian passport. He is still in Turkey, and the security authorities are looking for him everywhere.

The paper adds that the leader of the operation bought a Mercedes, planned the operation and transported the group to the embassy before he fled with the car.

The paper says that the Syrian security sources said that the commander of the terrorist group that occupied the Egyptian Embassy in Turkey is called Ahmad al-Hallaq. He is a personal bodyguard of Zuhayr Muhsin, leader of As-Sa'iqah organization, which cooperates with the Syrian intelligence and which established the Eagles of the Revolution wing.

The paper says that Ahmad al-Hallaq is a Lebanese who joined As-Sa'iqah organization in Lebanon. He visited Cairo to participate in the last meeting of the Palestine National Council held there.

Cabinet Meets, Khalil Statement

NC151215 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 15 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 15 July--At 1130 today the Cabinet held its first meeting under Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil.

Before the meeting Dr Mustafa Khalil told foreign and Egyptian reporters that he is happy the four terrorists who attacked the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara have surrendered and the hostages have been released.

He said he has sent a message to Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit conveying his thanks for the Turkish Government's efforts to save the lives of the Egyptians detained in the embassy.

Asked whether other contacts were made with the Turkish Government this morning, the prime minister said: We were in close touch with the Turkish prime minister during the last 2 days. I contacted him last night and this morning. I also contacted the Turkish ambassador in Cairo this morning and asked him to convey my thanks to the Turkish president and the Turkish Government for their cooperation.

Dr Mustafa Khalil denied that there were any contacts between him and the Palestinian negotiators who conducted the negotiations with the four terrorists.

Asked if Egypt intends to demand the trial of the terrorists who attacked the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara, he said that this is the responsibility of the Turkish Government. We do not interfere in the sovereignty of the Turkish state and Turkey will assume responsibility for taking the necessary action.

Dr Mustafa Khalil denied that concessions were made. Asked if the accused men whose release was demanded by the terrorists have left Cairo for abroad, Dr Khalil said: No. You can go and see them. I have no objection to that. You can go to the office of the interior minister and ask that.

Asked whether he still holds the PLO responsible for the incident, Prime Minister Khalil said: I have asked the Turkish Government to inform me of the identity of the attackers of the Egyptian Embassy and the organization to which they belong.

The same reporter asked if the PLO was responsible for the incident.

Dr Khalil said: I said that at the beginning, since we were not aware who the attackers were, but I am happy that the problem has been solved.

A foreign correspondent asked Dr Mustafa Khalil if Egypt would free the two prisoners whose release was demanded by the four terrorists and when this would be done. Dr Khalil said: It was clear from the beginning of my statement that we were not prepared to bargain over this matter. When we asked the two prisoners for information about the four who attacked our embassy in order to identify them, the two prisoners replied: Those men are seeking our release because they want to kill us, and we do not agree to be released like this.

When the Turkish ambassador contacted me at 1620 yesterday I told him that this was not a bargaining point, because we had actually contacted the two detainees here, and their reply was that which I have already mentioned.

Addressing the reporter who posed this question, Khalil said: You can meet them and ascertain this yourself.

After the longer than 4-hour meeting, Dr Mustafa Khalil answered a reporter's question on whether Egypt would adopt deterrent measures in the aftermath of the attack on the Egyptian Embassy. He said: What could be the reason for such deterrent measures now that the issue has been resolved?

Asked whether Egypt would adopt strict security measures around its embassies, the prime minister said: There are measures, and they will be intensified. Asked if Egypt had requested the Turkish Government to try the four terrorists who attacked the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara, Dr Mustafa Khalil answered no.

To a question on news agencies' reports that Turkey would refer the four terrorists to its courts, and whether Egypt had requested Turkey to do so, the prime minister said: We have made no such requests so far.

Following the Cabinet meeting, Minister of State for the Presidency Hasan Mansur said that Dr Mustafa Khalil submitted a detailed and full report on the recent attack on the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara. He added that the prime minister said at the meeting that many factors governed Egypt's stance on this incident. The first being that Egypt neither accepts nor submits to any threat as a matter of principle. Khalil explained that despite the great dangers of adhering to such a principle under such circumstances, the aim was to stick to the fighting of international terrorism and consequently spare man the many dangers involved in the spread of this method of terrorism throughout the world.

Mansur Hasan added that the second factor the prime minister mentioned was Egypt's eagerness not to use force to end this particular incident in order to insure the safety of all those detained, or use force only as a last resort and only in case the terrorists' aggression inside the embassy entered a critical stage that threatened the safety of the hostages.

The third factor was that Egypt realized from the beginning that it was important and necessary to insure the safety of the hostages. Moreover, Egypt was aware of the political dimensions of this plan because of its knowledge of the nature of those who masterminded it and carried it out. They hoped that the incident, if it assumed its likely dangerous dimensions, would prevent Egypt from carrying out its national responsibilities to complete the steps necessary for establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the area and for restoring all Arab rights, particularly those connected with the essence of the Middle East problem--the Palestinian question, people and land.

Mansur Hasan pointed out that the prime minister also explained the details of all contacts he held with the Turkish ambassador in Cairo and the Turkish authorities in Ankara, as well as the information that was being supplied to President as-Sadat, who was following the situation step-by-step with the vice president and the prime minister until the adoption of the decision to announce Egypt's official position, which can be summed up by the statement that Egypt does not submit to any threats.

He said that this Egyptian position ended any hope the aggressors had of achieving their illegitimate objectives.

The minister of state said that during the meeting the interior minister explained the contacts he held and the role of Egyptian information and this incident. On the basis of all of this, the ministers decided to extend their thanks to the president of the republic, the vice president, the prime minister and all those who cooperated in adopting these decisions, which are characterized by force and wisdom and led to what was hoped for: Insuring the safety of the hostages and peacefully ending the painful incident.

Mansur Hasan pointed out that a great deal of emphasis was placed on the importance of Egypt's refusal to submit to any threats despite the difficult situation. This is because it is a principled and humanitarian political decision. It was completely unthinkable for us to submit to such pressure and release two prisoners in Egypt who had committed crimes against the safety and security of the Egyptian people. To do otherwise would have established a precedent for perpetuating international terrorism, which we and all nations denounce. We would also have given the impression that we are unable to deal with these situations should anyone think of continuing such actions.

Concerning the security measures at embassies, Mansur Hasan said that the interior minister explained that even under the present circumstances, embassy security measures are adequate, adding that just because a certain incident occurs does not necessarily indicate inadequate security conditions. Even the strongest, most capable and organized countries are liable to be the target of one or two incidents anywhere in the world.

The interior minister said that, as of today, he will receive a briefing and assessment of the security systems at embassies and other establishments, both at home and abroad, to make sure that these systems are the best possible.

Mansur Hasan said that Dr Mustafa Khalil informed the People's Assembly about the message he conveyed to Turkish authorities in which he expressed his thanks to the Turkish Government and to all who cooperated with it to end this incident.

To a question on the effect of this incident on our position in the Arab arena in general and the PLO in particular, Mansur Hasan said that this incident will not change our continuous efforts to achieve our Arab goals: The restoration of Arab rights and the realization of an overall and just peace in the region.

Mansur Hasan added that the Palestinian problem, which is the crux of the PLO's concern, is the essence of the Middle East problem, which we are committed to solve.

To a question whether contacts were made with the PLO over the assault on the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara, Mansur Hasan said: No contacts were made; however, we expected the PLO to bear its responsibilities in this respect and take measures to prevent an escalation in the situation.

Hasan Discusses Meeting

NC152000 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1808 GMT 15 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 15 July--Minister of State for the Presidency Mansur Hasan talked to newsmen and correspondents today about the discussions that took place in the Cabinet.

To a question on whether the Cabinet had reviewed the effect of the incident at the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara, on the continuation of the autonomy talks, Mansur Hasan said: I consider what went on during the Cabinet meeting to be a review. However, the Cabinet insisted that this incident will have no affect on Egypt's pledge to attain the supreme goal embodied in achieving an overall peace based on restoring Arab rights and safeguarding the peace and security of the region's people.

Asked whether such acts of terrorism pose a threat to Egypt, Mansur Hasan said: Such acts pose a threat not only to Egypt, but to every human being, because it allows fanatical elements to violate human rights--an attitude we reject.

Asked whether he knew the identity of the Palestinians who took part in the negotiations for the release of the hostages, Mansur Hasan replied: We would like to know the identity of those who took part in the negotiations. However, we have no official information yet.

Asked his opinion about the fact that the terrorists had released the hostages suddenly and in toto, Mansur Hasan replied: We did not have any direct information from the terrorists, but we can analyze the situation. To be more specific, there must have been a number of factors that contributed to the result. However, I think that the last factor might have been the most important: Egypt's official position in not giving in to terrorism and threats, and its announcement that it will not release the prisoners interned in Egypt.

Mansur Hasan said he believed this Egyptian statement had been decisive.

Asked whether Egypt had taken any measures against the Palestinians in Egypt, Mansur Hasan said: We have not taken any measures against innocent people. However, when we decide to take measures, we will take effective measures, not measures against innocent people.

GHALI DISCUSSES WEST BANK, REPLACEMENT OF UN TROOPS

NC142150 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 14 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has emphasized that Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza as well as its establishment of new settlements are not only a violation of the UN Charter, but also a violation of the resolutions passed by the African summit conference in Khartoum last year.

Dr Butrus Ghali, who heads Egypt's delegation to the OAU ministerial conference now in session in Monrovia, said that the United Nations and OAU condemn this occupation and the building of settlements.

In a statement made in Monrovia, Dr Ghali rejected claims that the Egyptian [as heard] peace treaty has given Israel permission to attack Lebanon with impunity. He pointed out that Israel's attacks against Lebanon began 2 years before the peace treaty with Israel was signed.

In his statement, Dr Ghali added that the Israeli attacks against Lebanon have resulted from a lack of Arab cooperation and solidarity, the collapse of which began a few years prior to the initialing of the peace treaty. He disclosed that Egypt was still in touch with some Arab states despite opposition to the treaty from certain Arab quarters.

In response to a question on what Egypt would do if the United Nations withdrew its peace-keeping forces from the area, the minister said that the one of the UN's responsibilities was to preserve the basic principles of its charter, adding that if this happened, Egypt would contemplate requesting the friendly African states to send symbolic forces to replace the UN forces in the area.

AL-AHRAM: EGYPTIAN STRATEGY AGREES WITH 'ARAFAT'S DEMANDS

ID130945 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 11 Jul 79 p 7 ID

[Editorial: "Where Is the Disagreement With 'Arafat"]

[Text] Egypt has officially welcomed the tripartite meeting in Vienna between Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. This support for the meeting stems from the Egyptian strategy which has led to the October War, the visit to Jerusalem, the Camp David agreements, the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the memorandum linking the treaty to the question of West Bank and Gaza and finally, the self-rule negotiations.

Whoever reads the joint statement issued by the tripartite meeting in Vienna, which Yasir 'Arafat has signed, will find that it is identical with the strategy that Egypt not only announced but also worked to implement through positive action and not merely through words alone. Action is important because those who talk and do not act are legion while there are so few of those who act but do not talk. They are even the target of malicious attacks.

The statement that 'Arafat signed calls for Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied territories and denounces the policy of settlement building. What Egypt has done was that it has achieved this with regard to Sinai, on which it has the right to speak. It has even compelled the Israeli Knesset to decide to remove the settlements that Israel built in Sinai.

There is no difference between the Egyptian strategy and what 'Arafat is demanding. The real difference is between Egypt--which wants to move ahead and overcome the barriers of suspicions, weakness and distrust--and those who want to keep the problem at a standstill so that they can use it as a pretext for their remaining in power.

'ALI SAYS PALESTINIANS HAVE CHANGED ATTITUDE TOWARD PEACE

TA131007 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 13 Jul 79 pp 1, 3 TA

[By Ilan Kfir]

[Text] "There are indications of a new attitude toward the peace settlement in the area in the Palestinians camp. It would be a mistake on the part of Israel not to monitor these changes in an appropriate way and to try to bring the Palestinians to the negotiations. Israel should throw them a positive lifeline to get hold of and then they will most probably react in a positive way." This was stated by Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in a special interview to YEDI'OT AHARONOT in his residence in Alexandria. The editor-in-chief of YEDI'OT AHARONOT, Mr Noah Moses, also participated in the talks with General 'Ali.

The Egyptian defense minister said that a comprehensive solution for the Palestinian problem was a fundamental condition for the success of the negotiations on a comprehensive peace in the Middle East and that no full agreement would be achieved without it. 'Ali emphasized that Israel should make peace initiatives toward the Palestinians, show good will in solving their problems, meet them halfway by means of human gestures and display a positive attitude in the autonomy negotiations. According to him, these moves will create a positive atmosphere in the area which will ultimately bring the Palestinian representatives to the negotiating table.

In the talks with 'Ali, held in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere on the balcony of his villa overlooking the Alexandria seashore, the Egyptian defense minister absolutely rejected Israel's policy regarding settlements in the territories. He said: "These settlements are illegal. They were erected on occupied land. As a military man and as a defense minister I cannot accept the security reasoning for their establishment."

'Ali emphasized that Israel should think in terms of peace and not in terms of war. "I am very well aware of Israel's sensitivity on the security issue, particularly on the eastern front," 'Ali said. "I have an initial proposal on the means to insure Israel's security which does not call for the continuation of control over conquered territories."

'Ali said that peace between Egypt and Israel and the achievement of a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East are Egypt's highest national interests today. "Peace between us is a permanent peace. We should bear this in mind in the future."

'Ali, who will visit Israel at the end of this month as the guest of Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, added that he was absolutely satisfied with the way the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt was being implemented and with the way all clauses in the military treaty are being carried out. "Although we stipulated, for instance, that in Area A in the Sinai there will be 200 guns, today I can reduce the amount to 100 guns feeling totally secure that Israel will honor the peace treaty it signed with us," he said.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM PUBLISHES STATEMENT BY SHIMON PERES

NC140930 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 14 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 14 July--Shimon Peres, leader of the Israeli Labor Party and of the opposition, has said that President Anwar as-Sadat is a first-class stateman because, by his historic visit to Jerusalem in November 1977, he succeeded in breaking the psychological barrier of the Israelis.

Peres expressed the hope that he would meet with President as-Sadat during his visit to Cairo this month. He said that his visit to Egypt is his first official visit to an Arab state. However, he said that he had made secret visits to other Arab states, which he did not reveal.

In a statement published in AKHBAR AL-YAWM today, Peres stressed that Egypt is the most important state in the Middle East and the Arab world. He said that a successful Egypt means a successful Middle East and a better life for the present Arab generation and the next generations.

On the Labor Party's stand regarding the Palestine question, Peres said: Our stand stems from the need to solve the Palestine problem, which can only be solved by meeting with the Palestinians, including those outside the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He added: We have no problem about meeting with the Palestinians; the problem is theirs.

On the question of Israeli settlements, Peres said: We have expressed our fears about them. He said that the settlements must not be an obstacle to other Arab states' participation in the negotiations.

The leader of the Israeli Labor Party said that the peace process is like giving birth: It is always painful but is ultimately fruitful.

AS-SADAT HEADS EGYPTIAN DELEGATION TO AFRICAN SUMMIT

ID141940 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Alexandria, 14 July--President Anwar as-Sadat will leave Alexandria Monday morning for Monrovia at the head of the Egyptian delegation to the African summit conference which will open there next Tuesday, it was announced here today.

The delegation will consist of Deputy Prime Minister at the Presidency of the Republic Mohammad Hasan at-Tuhami, chief of the republican cabinet Hasan Kamil and First Under Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Dr Usamah al-Baz. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali will join the delegation in Monrovia. At present Ghali is in the Liberian capital attending the OAU ministerial council.

As-Sadat will spend 3 days in Monrovia before returning to Egypt next Thursday.

President as-Sadat will deliver a speech to the African summit conference to explain Egypt's stand on the question of peace in the Middle East and African issues.

Speech Highlights

NC151111 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0955 GMT 14 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 15 July--The weekly newspaper AS-SIYASI, in today's issue, reports that President Anwar as-Sadat's speech, to be delivered at the African summit conference in Monrovia, will deal with five important questions, including that of the Middle East.

The paper says that President as-Sadat in this respect will deal with Egypt's role in, and its support to, the Palestinian question and how Egypt transformed it from a refugee question into a political one. Egypt, the paper adds, is working for a just political solution and this is what the autonomy negotiations are about.

In his speech President as-Sadat will also deal with the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the Arab states' stand, particularly that of the rejectionist states, regarding the treaty and their negative attitude toward the Palestine question and slogan-trading policy.

The paper says that President as-Sadat will ask the African states to adhere to African unity, to attempt to overcome domestic conflicts and to prevent any foreign interference.

The paper says that the president is also expected to indicate the necessity of setting up African security forces to solve African conflicts, affirming the demand made at the previous African summit conference held in Khartoum.

AS-SIYASI further says that President as-Sadat in his speech at the African summit conference is expected to deal with the UN Emergency Forces question and the possibility of their mandate not being renewed for the Egyptian-Israel lines, the UN role in this, and the Soviet Union's role by threatening to veto the renewal resolution.

Consequently, the president will outline the importance of forming an African emergency force on the same lines as the UN Emergency Forces--to be attached to the OAU--so as to replace the latter should the Soviet Union exercise its veto rights.

President as-Sadat is also expected to deal with the preparations for the nonalined summit conference, to be held in Havana in September, and the need to make detailed preparations to insure the conference's success--free of any states' ambitions.

AS-SIYASI says that President as-Sadat will hold bilateral discussions with African leaders dealing with the need for mutual economic cooperation among the African states as well as cultural cooperation between Egypt and the fraternal African countries.

OCTOBER: THREE LEADERS WILL NOT ATTEND MONROVIA SUMMIT

NC150954 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0811 GMT 15 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 15 July--The magazine OCTOBER reports today that three leaders will not attend the African summit conference in Monrovia, in protest against Egypt's attendance. The three are Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, King Hassan II and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

It says that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will not attend because the conference will discuss the Libyan aggression against Chad; King Hassan, because the Western Sahara question will be raised and the POLISARIO organization delegation will present its just cause. King Hassan had said that he would only attend the conference if the Algerian president attended, but it appears that latter will not attend.

COMMITTEE COMPLETES REPORT ON AS-SADAT STATEMENT

NC142014 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 14 Jul 79 NC

[Text] The special legislative committee formed by the People's Assembly to study the beginning of the current session has completed its report, which it will submit to the assembly at next Tuesday's session.

Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan, the People's Assembly deputy speaker and the committee's chairman, said that the report deals with a number of important internal and external questions. The People's Assembly deputy speaker said that the report urges the assembly to approve President as-Sadat's proposal on granting political asylum in Egypt to the former shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. The report appeals to the Arab states to reconsider their position on Egypt. It praises the stands of the friendly Arab states--Sudan, Oman and Somalia--that support Egypt very firmly.

On the local level, Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan said that the report reviews the amendments to be introduced to the constitution, including the preparation of the press to play the role of a fourth estate.

REQUEST FOR INDIAN HELP IN DEVELOPING NUCLEAR ENERGY

BK160839 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 3 Jul 79 p 4 BK

[Excerpts] New Delhi, July 2--Egypt has requested India to lend some experts to help its nuclear energy development programme.

The services of the two experts have been sought in two specific fields: seawater corrosion and mechanical metallurgy with emphasis on iriconium metallurgy.

Co-operation in peaceful uses of atomic energy has been discussed by representatives of the two countries several times. More than a month ago, the vice-chairman of the Egyptian atomic energy establishment, Dr I.F. Hamouda, came here and met officials of the atomic energy department as well as the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.

MINISTER OF SUPPLY DISCUSSES U.S. FOOD AID PROGRAM

LD131055 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 11 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed Report]

[Text] Egypt will obtain 1.5 million tons of American wheat and flour during this year. Sums allocated for the U.S. food aid program for the fiscal year 1 October 1978 through 30 September 1979 are estimated at $212 million.

Minister of Supply Nasif Tahun stated after a meeting with U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton that the program will be financed by long-term loans to be repaid over 40 years and a grace period of 10 years.

The minister affirmed that present stocks of flour exceed 1 million tons, enough for more than three-and-a-half months. He said that the wheat prices will not be affected when shipping costs increase because of higher oil prices in view of the large stocks of wheat available. He said that 248,000 tons of wheat have been secured from Australia and Europe.

The minister and the ambassador exchanged instruments of ratification of additional allocations totaling $13.1 million for the purchase of wheat and flour from the United States.

Finance Minister on Subsidies

LD131057 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 11 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed Report]

[Text] Minister of Finance Dr 'Ali Lutfi has stated that the abolition of the commodity subsidy is not contemplated. Studies which are being carried out on the subject of subsidies will be completed during the second half of this year. The purpose of these studies is to organize the subsidy with a view to insuring that subsidized commodities reach those who deserve them and eliminating the misuse of subsidized commodities.

The minister said that the committee looking into the question of subsidies, under the chairmanship of Dr Ibrahim Hilmi 'Abd ar-Rahman, the prime minister's adviser, has completed a comprehensive study on the development of the subsidy and that the remaining part of the study incorporates proposed solutions that will be put to public discussion in which the people with all their factions will take part through parties, the media and other avenues of popular action.

RCJE AL-YUSUF REPORTS SYRIA RECEIVES SOVIET ARMS

NC150903 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 15 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 15 July--In tomorrow's edition, ROSE AL-YUSUF reports that Syria has concluded an arms deal with the Soviet Union, mainly for the supply of ground-to-ground rockets.

The magazine says that a large part of these arms were to be passed on to the Palestinian resistance, but Syria retained the arms and sent only a small quantity to the resistance.

LATE REPORT: BUTRUS GHALI COMMENTS ON CURRENT ISSUES

TA161404 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 16 Jul 79 p 3 TA

[By Tamar Golan, MA'ARIV correspondent in Monrovia]

[Excerpts] "I was very surprised to discover how isolated Israel is in Africa due to the Palestinian problem. The Africans totally support the Palestinians." I was told this yesterday by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

Ghali spoke in Monrovia, Liberia's capital, at the end of the OAU foreign ministers conference. Egypt's President Anwar as-Sadat is due to arrive here today together with his wife, Vice President Husni Mubarak and a large entourage.

Dr Ghali said that President as-Sadat will probably not meet with other Arab leaders except within the framework of the formal meetings of the conference. "The decisions of the Baghdad conference bind them, and I am doubtful whether any of them will want to deviate from these resolutions. In addition, it is not in our interest to meet with our Arab brothers before we can prove that real progress has been made on the Palestinian question. To date, we have only succeeded in keeping up the momentum of the talks, but there has not been a real change in the Israeli position. This makes our position most delicate."

When Dr Ghali was asked if Egypt would ask the OAU to send a pan-African force to its border with Israel to maintain peace, he said: "It would not be wise for us to raise the subject at the moment. The discussion over renewing the UN force's mandate will be held in the United Nations in New York on 24 July. We are making every effort to insure that the UN Security Council extends the mandate. We hope the Soviet Union will see that a majority supports a renewal of the mandate and will not exercise its right of veto."

"If the mandate is not renewed, we may turn to several African countries on an ad hoc basis. In any case, this will be a symbolic contribution, and the arrangements will be made on a bilateral level. Only afterwards may we send a report to the OAU so as to keep it in the picture.

It appears that African participation in such a force, if it is indeed set up, will be restricted to 300 to 400 soldiers.

Dr Ghali also reacted to events in Ankara. He said: "Despite the events in the Turkish capital, we will continue our efforts to achieve a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East which will include a solution to the Palestinian issue. Neither this case nor others will deter us from continuing with the task we have undertaken."

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON BELGIAN SIMONET'S VISIT

JN131611 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 13 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 13 July--Iraq and Belgium have reiterated that full withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are two basic conditions without which a just and comprehensive peace cannot be realized. They pointed out that withdrawal of the occupation forces should also include Jerusalem, and that the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people should include the right to determine their future in their homeland.

This came in a joint statement issued in Baghdad and Brussels this evening at the end of Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet's visit to Iraq, which was made at the invitation of his Iraqi counterpart Dr Sa'dun Hammadi.

The two sides stressed the importance of achieving Arab unity and European unity to consolidate independence and economic development as well as their contribution to establishing mutual international relations.

They expressed their conviction for the need to reconstruct the international economic system to guarantee equality, justice, progress and economic stability in relations between the developing and industrial countries.

The two sides expressed the desire to deepen and expand bilateral economic cooperative relations in the service of the two peoples' common interests.

Simonet, who arrived in Baghdad last Tuesday, had a series of talks with Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and several Iraqi officials dealing with all fields of bilateral cooperation.

RCC, BA'TH PARTY MEMBER MASHHADI RELIEVED

JN151231 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Jul 79 JN

[Text] At its meeting on 12 July 1979 the Revolution Command Council [RCC] decided to relieve Muhyi 'Abd al-Husayn Mashhadi of RCC membership and of the post of RCC general secretary. The following is the text of the decree:

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph D of article 38 of the provisional constitution, the RCC decided, at its meeting on 12 July 1979, the following:

1. To relieve Muhyi 'Abd al-Husayn Mashhadi of RCC membership and of the post of RCC general secretary.

2. This decree will be enforced as of 12 July 1979.

Signed: Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, RCC chairman.

Earlier the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command took a decision on 11 July 1979 separating Muhyi 'Abd al-Husayn Mashhadi from the party.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO IRAN COMMENTS ON RELATIONS

LD151830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Ahmad Husayn as-Samira'i, the new Iraqi ambassador to Iran, following his meeting today with the Iranian foreign minister at which he delivered a copy of his credentials, participated in an interview with media representatives at which he said that during the meeting with Dr Yazdi, the foreign minister, matters concerning the two countries were discussed. He then referred to Iran's relations with his country, and said: Profound and long-standing relations exist between Iran and Iraq, which I hope will continue to remain lasting on the basis of friendship and honesty. He added that efforts are being made abroad from various quarters to create misunderstandings between Iran and Iraq; with reliance upon the goodwill of the two countries' officials, we are trying to eliminate the existing problems and continue the friendly relations existing between the two countries. With regard to recent developments on the Iranian-Iraqi border, the new Iraqi ambassador said: Iran and Iraq have long borders, and certain incidents can occasionally happen. Bearing in mind all the agreements between the two countries, we are studying the problem and trying to resolve it.

Regarding Iran's Islamic revolution, the new Iraqi ambassador said: We support the position adopted by the Iranian Islamic revolution with regard to the Palestine problem, and we are on the side of Iran's revolution concerning the nonalined countries and those fighting against imperialism.

PAPER SAYS U.S. ACHILLES HEEL LIES IN ARAB AREA

LD131523 Baghdad ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 9 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Harbi Muhammad article: "The Facts the U.S. Defense Secretary Ignores"]

[Excerpts] In a television interview in Washington last Saturday, the U.S. defense secretary reaffirmed the U.S. Government view that the energy problem and the energy shortage are still considered the most serious threats to security, including U.S. security.

The U.S. defense secretary recognized that the United States as well as the European countries, Japan and other industrialized states primarily depend on imported oil. He said: "We depend on it (that is, oil) for about half of our supplies, while Japan depends on it 100 percent. Since the problem is such, then all the countries are either economically vulnerable to price increases or to an oil embargo." Of course, this is not true. The U.S. defense secretary knows well that the United States and its monopolistic oil companies have so far been the primary beneficiaries from oil price increases, since the oil companies sell a barrel of oil at more than $45 while the OPEC posted price is no more than $20.

The U.S. defense secretary has ignored a basic fact, namely that it is the right of the Arab countries to exercise their full sovereignty over their oil wealth, including the right to deal directly with the oil-consuming countries without the intermediation of the U.S. oil companies. This, however, would lead to the United States losing one of the basic keys of its imperialist strategy in the world. Because of its control on production, marketing and transportation, the United States can bring pressure to bear, make threats and blackmail Western Europe, Japan and other countries and therefore marshal them into supporting U.S. plans and policies.

But the U.S. secretary forgets, or pretends to forget, that the area is sitting atop an oil barrel and that any aggressive attempt by the United States would encounter a popular uprising that would set the area ablaze. The time when the imperialist countries could use ships and planes in order to oppress peoples has gone for good. There is no doubt that the U.S. achilles heel lies here in the Arab area.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF TO VISIT USSR 18 JUL

JN141555 Amman JNA in Arabic 1545 GMT 14 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Amma, 14 July--Lt Gen Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, will arrive in Moscow on 18 July at the head of a military delegation at the invitation of Marshal Sokolov. During the week-long visit, Lt Gen Zayd ibn Shakir will hold talks with Soviet military officials and will visit military institutions and installations.

LIBYAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN AMMAN WITH MESSAGE FOR HUSAYN

JN131902 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Muhammad az-Zawi, assistant secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress, arrived in Amman from Damascus via Ar-Ramtha this evening on a short visit to Jordan, during which he will convey a message to His Majesty King Husayn from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The message deals with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's recent tour of certain Arab countries.

Upon arrival at the Ar-Ramtha border post, Az-Zawi praised his Majesty King Husayn's efforts on all Arab and international levels, particularly on the pan-Arab level, foremost of which are the Palestinian cause and the development of joint Arab action. Az-Zawi praised the close ties between Jordan and Libya--which are sponsored by the two Arab leaders--His Majesty King Husayn and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the First of September Revolution.

In conclusion, Az-Zawi urged the Arab countries to support Jordan which represents the main gate along the road of victory and liberation. He was received at Ar-Ramtha border post by the Irbid governor, several high-ranking officials and the Libyan consul in Amman.

Az-Zawi Departure

JN151240 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Muhammad az-Zawi, assistant secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress, left Amman this morning after a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he conveyed a message to His Majesty King Husayn from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Az-Zawi declared that he briefed His Majesty King Husayn on Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to a number of Arab states, its results and the steps he reached with the Arab leaders to confront the Egyptian-Israeli agreement and Israeli aggression against the Arab nation.

DECREES FORMING NEW LEBANESE CABINET ISSUED

NC161322 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 16 Jul 79 NC

[Text] The decrees forming the Lebanese cabinet have been issued. The first decree provides for acceptance of the resignation of the cabinet under the premiership of Dr Salim al-Huss. The second decree provides for the appointment of Dr Salim al-Huss as prime minister. The third decree provides for the formation of the cabinet as follows:

Minister of state	Charles Hilu
Minister of interior and tourism	Bahij Taqiy ad-Din
Minister of national defense and agriculture	Joseph Skaf
Minister of posts, telegraph & telephone, housing and cooperatives	Michel al-Murr
Minister of water resources, electricity, industry and oil	Anwar as-Sabbah
Minister of finance	'Ali al-Khalil
Minister of labor and social affairs	Nazim al-Qadiri
Minister of national education and fine arts, public works, and transport	Butrus Harb
Minister of economy, trade and public health	Talal al-Mir'ibi
Minister of justice and information	Yusuf Jubran
Deputy prime minister and minister of foreign and expatriates affairs	Fu'ad Butrus

ISRAELI AIRCRAFT REPELLED OVER TYRE 13 JUL

JN131644 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpt] The Zionist enemy's aircraft flew over Palestinian refugee camps in Tyre and Sidon today. They were forced to flee when the Palestinian revolution's ground defenses opened fire at the aircraft.

Two aircraft of the Syrian Air Force flew over Tyre early today to provide a protective umbrella against the Zionist enemy's aircraft.

The joint forces had been informed in advance of the Syrian Air Force flights, so that the ground defenses of the joint forces would not open fire at them. There is coordination between the two parties in this field in order to abort Zionist schemes of aggression.

SOUTHERN VILLAGES SUBJECTED TO INTENSIVE ARTILLERY FIRE

NC131841 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Israeli planes today returned to the skies of southern Lebanon. This was followed by intensive artillery shelling which covered several villages in the south, particularly in the Tyre district. The shelling was directed at the suburbs of Jwayya and Qana and the heights of Al-Qasimiyah and Al-Burghuliyah.

ISRAELI ARTILLERY SHELLS TYRE AREA

NC131842 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Jul 79 NC

[Text] The correspondent of the national news agency in the south reported that at 1900 today, heavy Israeli artillery began to shell the coast of Tyre, particularly the An-Nabi Isma'il, Al-Kharab, Al-Madafin and Al-Fanar areas.

Several 155-mm shells fell in these areas. The shelling is continuing at this time. Artillery shelling was directed at the central sector of southern Lebanon between 1500 and 1530 today, causing damage in the villages of Sal'a and [name indistinct].

ISRAEL SHELLS AL-HASBANI RIVER BASIN 13 JULY

NC141236 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Israeli 155-mm artillery last night shelled the Al-Hasbani River basin in the eastern sector of southern Lebanon. The shelling was intensive at first, continuing intermittently for 3 hours. The shelling caused great damage to property and crops but no deaths have been reported.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS ISRAELI SHELLING 14 JULY

NC141238 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 14 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Reports from southern Lebanon indicate that Israeli heavy and long-range artillery shelled the Al-Hasbani River basin and Hasbayya this morning, causing some casualties and material damage.

ARTILLERY SHELLS DESTROY FISHING BOATS IN TYRE

NC151145 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Four artillery shells fired from the southern border fell on the Tyre port area at 1300 today destroying two fishing boats and wounding two passersby. Israeli warboats were sighted this morning along the coastal area and two helicopters flew over Sidon before proceeding to Tyre.

TURKISH PLANE BARRED FROM LANDING IN BEIRUT

NC140707 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 14 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Responsible sources in Beirut this morning explained why a Turkish plane coming from Adana yesterday was not allowed to land at Beirut international airport. They said that the Turkish plane came after the Egyptian Embassy attack. To avoid any complications, the plane's captain agreed to land at Damascus international airport. Contacts were made with the Damascus airport authorities and it was agreed that the plane could land there. The captain had indicated that his plane was an ordinary one carrying ordinary passengers.

VOL REPORTS CLASHES IN BEIRUT, LOCUSTS IN FALUGHA

NC160747 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 16 Jul 79 NC

[Text] During the past few hours, clashes broke out in the commercial area in Beirut with light and heavy arms and rockets, particularly in As-Sayfi, Empire, Pigalle, Fattal, Ad-Dabbas and the Martyrs areas.

Another calamity has afflicted Lebanon in Falugha area, where our correspondent reports that swarms of flying and crawling locusts have covered large areas of Falugha and its outskirts. God protect us from the worst.

ACTS OF VIOLENCE INCREASING IN SYRIA

NC151406 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1332 GMT 15 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 15 July--Arrivals from Syria say that acts of violence are increasing greatly in all parts of Syria. The arrivals point out that on 10 July elements opposed to the regime of Hafiz al-Asad blew up the headquarters of the Ba'th Party in Damascus, Al-Qunaytirah and the headquarters of the intelligence service in Al-Jisr al-Abyad.

Political circles say that the increase in the acts of violence is due to the conflict between elements from the regional and national commands of the Ba'th Party, particularly among groups supporting Michel 'Aflaq and his partisans in Iraq and the Sunnite and 'Alawite groups.

The arrivals from Syria says that because he feels his position is weak, President Hafiz al-Asad is currently dealing only with 'Alawite elements since he feels he is closer to them on both the political and military levels. Therefore, he has begun to resolve the status of defense minister Jaj Gen Mustafa Talas on the military and party levels for fear of his Sunnite affiliation. 'Alawite elements are currently circulating false accusations against Talas in preparation for removing him from the government.

Political observers in Lebanon say that sectarian conflicts have begun to divide the Syrian Deterrent Forces in Lebanon. Confrontations have taken place between the Sunnites and Shi'ites. Therefore, Hafiz al-Asad is thinking of returning them to Syria. Although he is apprehensive about such a move, he thinks that it is less damaging and that the forces can be brought under control in Syria.

FORMER PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT GOMES ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

JN151410 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 15 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpts] Dar'a, 15 July--Former Portuguese President Gen Costa Gomes arrived in Syria from Amman today via Dar'a. In a statement to the SANA correspondent in Dar'a, the former Portuguese president said that his visit to Syria aims at proclaiming solidarity with the Syrian people who are confronting the Zionist aggression and struggling for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and with the Palestinian people who are struggling to realize their rights and establish their independent state.

CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES DAMASCUS

JN141422 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 14 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus, 14 July--Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis and the delegation accompanying him left Damascus at noon today following a 3-day visit. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, led those bidding farewell to the Cypriot minister.

In a predeparture statement, the Cypriot foreign minister told a SANA correspondent that during his visit to Syria he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. He added that this visit will further strengthen Syrian-Cypriot ties.

The Cypriot minister noted with great appreciation Syria's sincere support for the just cause of Cyprus. He said that while in Damascus he also met with other Syrian officials and reiterated his country's firm support for Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad and for Syria's stands on the Middle East issue and the Palestinian cause.

Foreign Minister Rolandhis added that he conveyed a message from Cypriot President Kiprianou to President Hafiz al-Asad. He said: President Kiprianou's forthcoming visit to Damascus will be an important event in the history of friendly relations between the two countries.

Minister Rolandhis thanked his Syrian counterpart 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Syrian officials for the warm hospitality accorded him during his visit. He concluded: My visit to Damascus has once again demonstrated the meaning of true friendship and solidarity between our peoples.

DEFENSE MINISTER INSPECTS SYRIAN FORCES IN LEBANON

JN142035 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--On the instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the army and armed forces, Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister, inspected the Syrian forces operating within the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon this afternoon. General Talas was accompanied by Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff for operations and training affairs; and by Maj Gen Nasir ad-Din Nasir, director of the political administration.

The deputy commander in chief and defense minister was received by Maj Gen Sa'id Qa'an, commander of the Syrian forces in Lebanon and by several senior officers.

At the beginning of his address to our hero fighters, General Talas conveyed the greetings of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad and best wishes for the successful performance of their pan-Arab and holy mission in Lebanon.

He said: My visit is aimed at acquainting you with the events through which our Arab nation is passing, particularly the U.S.-Zionist plots which are trying to contain Damascus, the fortress of steadfastness and confrontation.

General Talas said that after the October liberation war, which is recorded on the brightest page of history, the U.S. colonialists believed that they could subjugate our people, strike at their will, and drive them to the road of capitulation and defeatism pursued by traitor As-Sadat. However these colonialists have been rebuffed by this solid, relentless and inflexible will. This prompted them, together with the Zionist enemy, to continue their plots in Lebanon. Our valiant and solid stand under president Hafiz al-Asad has thwarted their schemes and robbed them of the opportunity to sow discord, incite sedition and disintegrate the one Arab people.

On 16 June they resorted to a method which demonstrates their rancor and shows that colonialists, plotters and hirelings are very desperate in the face of our determination and will to resist all aspects of capitulation, defeatism and submission to the enemy's will. Thus they incited an agent to carry out the crime at the artillery college, believing that this mass killing would weaken our will or would end our determination to wipe out agents and plotters. They were disappointed. Our people became more united and voices were raised high denouncing this odious crime. They also found that our armed forces are stronger and more determined to face the attackers than they believed. Our interception of the Zionist warplanes in Lebanon in particular is bright evidence to the international community and the Arab nation that Syria does not bargain when matters are related to principles and pan-Arab objectives.

In conclusion, General Talas said that our people are determined to confront all forms of aggression and plots. Our people will become stronger and more solid and will never be defeated by any force on earth.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON CONFRONTING ISRAELI AIR ATTACKS

NC151247 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad has said that if there is a red line in southern Lebanon, which Syria cannot accept that Israel cross, it is the armistice line between the Lebanese republic and the Israeli enemy.

In an interview with the magazine MONDAY MORNING, to be published tomorrow, conducted by Nadim Abu Ghannam, the Syrian information minister said that the Syrian political decision to resist Israeli enemy planes attacking Lebanon aims at preventing these planes from carrying out their savage objectives or at least limiting them.

Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad added: This Syrian decision constitutes a shock to world conscience making people realize, in a practical manner, what Zionist racism is doing to southern Lebanon and clearly exposing the nature of what they claim to be a peace treaty in the Middle East reached at Camp David.

The Syrian information minister added: Under the guise of what they falsely and unjustly call a peace treaty, Israeli planes drop tons of bombs daily on innocent people in Lebanon. Therefore, the Syrian decision to confront Israeli attacks on Lebanon is extremely significant. It is based on precise calculations and definite clarity of the aim it serves. Syrian planes will constantly be ready to prevent or limit the annihilation operations carried out by Israel under the new military conditions in the area in the wake of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

ALGERIA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON FRENCH CP VISIT

LD130304 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A joint communique was issued today at the end of a visit of the French Communist Party [PCF] delegation led by Maxime Grenetz, member of the Political Bureau and a foreign policy official, to Algeria.

During its stay in Algeria the delegation had talks with brother Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui, member of the Political Bureau and National Liberation Front [FLN] party coordinator. The talks between officials of the FLN and members of the PCF delegation dealt with matters of common interest. The communique added that the two delegations talked in deputy about their relations and Algerian immigrants in France in light of the measures taken or those about to be taken by the French Government.

The delegations analyzed developments in the Mediterranean basin and the dangers of conflicts, particularly as a result of the expansionist and hostile policy pursued by the Rabat regime. They expressed hope that the Monrovia conference would take the necessary measures to enable the Saharan people to exercise their right to self-determination and guarantee the security of the region.

On the occasion of this meeting President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and FLN secretary general, invited Georges Marchais, secretary general of the PCF, to visit Algeria. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

TANZANIA'S PRESIDENT NYERERE ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

LD140414 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, held a banquet on Friday in honor of Algeria's great guest President Julius Nyerere.

Tanzanian President Nyerere arrived in our country last Friday night on a working and friendship visit at the invitation of President Chadli Bendjedid.

At the VIP hall at the airport, the Tanzanian president made a statement in which he said that the visit will enable him to meet with President Chadli Bendjedid for the first time and to have talks of common interest with him.

On the OAU summit conference to be held in Monrovia in the next few days President Nyerere said that the African countries must check the maneuvers of the racists and imperialists and must increase their vigilance and consolidate their unity. He added that the principles around which this battle must center can be found in the search for the means which are able to guarantee the true independence of the continent's countries.

Meeting With Bendjedid

LD141948 Algiers APS in English 1446 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 14 Jul (APS)--Political talks between President Chadli Bendjedid, FLN secretary general, and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzanian Republic started this morning at the People's Palace, with the presence of Politburo members Mr Mohamed Abdelghani and Lieutenant Colonel Kasdi Merbah, respectively prime minister and Defense Ministry secretary general; and Mr Slimane Hoffmann, Central Committee member in charge with international relations commission; Idris Djazairi, deputy Foreign Ministry secretary general; and Mohamed Bensid, ambassador to Tanzania.

The Tanzanian delegation was composed of Mr Kuhanga, national education minister; Makalo and Mrs Mujella, CCM Party's Central Committee members; Mr Butika, President Nyerere particular secretary; and Mr Pesha, director of studies in Foreign Ministry.

15 Jul Departure

LD151325 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, left Algiers this morning at the end of a visit of work-friendship lasting 3 days. He was seen off at the airport by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party.

The Tanzanian president arrived in Algeria last Friday. He held talks with President Chadli Bendjedid and also accompanied him on a visit of a number of Algerian projects in Algeirs, particularly the tourist center. He also visited the industrial estate at Ar-Rawdah.

Yesterday afternoon he received a Sahara, Democratic Arab Republic delegation led by Mohamed Abdelaziz, POLISARIO secretary general.

Communique on Visit

LD152132 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Following the working and friendly visit of the Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to Algeria from 13 to 15 July, an Algerian-Tanzanian joint communique points out that talks between the two presidents took place in a cordial atmosphere reflecting the quality of the realtions that exist between the two countries and underlining the joint will to give relations between the two peoples an exemplary nature. These talks, the communique adds, covered a number of fields and demonstrated the identical views of the two countries; consequently, they constitute a fresh contribution to consolidating their consultations and cooperations. Present at the talks were members of the Algerian and Tanzanian delegations.

Bilateral relations were the subject of deep study. Both presidents were anxious to stress their joint intention to give Algerian-Tanzanian relations a volume and a dimension that rise to the level of their peoples' ambitions and the fraternal and [word indistinct] relations that link them, pointing out that important possibilities are available for promoting economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries. They decided to make every effort so as to expand and double the existing cooperation in these fields. In this respect, a joint committee has been set up to look into this [word indistinct].

When analyzing major international problems, the two sides expressed great concern over the current development of the international situation and the dangers threatening world peace. They observed that the peoples' basic rights, the consolidation of these peoples' independence and also international cooperation, which depends on equality, mutual interest and the realization of economic and social progress, and also preserving world peace, are being confronted with the political and economic (?conditions) being imposed by imperialism all over the world, particularly in Africa and the Middle East.

The two presidents paid special attention to the situation in Africa. They reiterated their belief in African untiy, and they also reiterated their undertaking not to spare any effort in supporting the OAU, so as it becomes [words indistinct] capable for discharging its scared mission which was outlined by the Addis Ababa charter, and in particular that part concerning the complete and final liberation of the continent and African cooperation. They reiterated their desire to work jointly for the success of the Monrovia conference of the heads of state and government, which will be, without any doubt, an important step toward the realization of (?our) aims.

The two presidents pointed out the danger consitutued by imperialist intervention in African affairs, and they expressed their belief that the African peoples are capable of foiling all maneuvers which are bound to [word indistinct] the realization of the principle of their political and economic liberation; also to foil all divisive efforts seeking to weaken their solidarity and unity.

In dicussing the situation in southern Africa, the two presidents hailed these peoples and the heroic struggle they are waging against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination. They reiterated their full and absolute solidarity with this struggle.. They also strongly condemned the policy of persecution being practised by the racist minorities and also their maneuvers that seek to maintain their colonialist domination and exploitation in the region.

In this connection, the two presidents rejected the sham elections which were organized by the illegal racist regime of Smith's minority in Zimbabwe; they were elections that sought to distort and to hinder the principle of the liberation of the people of Zimbabwe. They also denounced the attitude adopted by some Western countries, in defiance of the resolutions of the international community, are continuing to give political, economic and military support for the Salisbury regime and are trying to present this regime as a legal one. They observed that it is the duty of the international community to strictly implement the sanctions which were approved by the United Nations toward the illegal regime of the racist minority in Rhodesia, and that there must never by any recognition of the Smith-Muzorewa regime which does not represent in any way or form the legal ambitions for freedom and national independence and dignity of the people of Zimbabwe.

The two presidents welcomed the spirit of unity within the patriotic front, the true representative of the Zimbabwe people, expressing their deep belief that this unity will make a real contribution to the national liberation struggle against the illegal Smith-Muzorewa regime.

With regard to Namibia, the two presidents stressed their full solidarity with the [word indistinct] the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia in their struggle for freedom and national independence, demanding the immediate withdrawal of South Africa from the whole of Namibian territory including [word indistinct].

The two presidents strongly condemned the racist regime in South Africa, renewing their support for the people of South Africa in their national liberation struggle. The two presidents strongly condemned the frequent criminal attacks by the Rhodesian and South African racists against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the frontline countries. President Chadli Bendjedid paid tribute to the frontline countries which have made huge sacrifices by giving continued assistance to the liberation struggle of the people of southern Africa, stressing the role played by Tanzania under the leadership of President Julius Nyerere and also his activity in building up frontline support for the national liberation struggle.

The two presidents reviewed with extreme interest the dangerous situation in the Western Sahara. In this connection they reaffirmed their attitudes toward this question, recalling that the question of the Western Sahara and the question of decolonization, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and the OAU and the nonalined movement, should be solved on the basis of the Saharan people's genuine exercise of their right to self-determination and independence.

The two presidents hailed the heroic struggle of the Saharan people for national liberation under the leadership of the POLISARIO. They reiterated the Tanzanian and Algerian peoples' and governments' solidarity with and support for the Saharan people.

With regard to the Middle East question, the two presidents expressed their deep concern following the unilateral agreement in the region, a matter which has led to the increase of tension and the deterioration of the situation. They also expressed their concern as a result of the danger threatening world peace and international security. They reaffirmed once more their belief that no comprehensive, permanent and just settlement for the Middle East problem can be found without the participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and without the recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights to establish an independent sovereign state, and the withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

After pointing out their concern over the development of the situation in the Third World, the two presidents reaffirmed anew their strong commitment to the principles defined by the nonalined movement, and expressed their conviction in the movement's ability to work to realize the aspirations of the peoples to peace, freedom, independence, justice, and the establishment of a new international economic system.

In this connection, the two presidents reaffirmed the necessity of bolstering the unity and solidarity of the nonalined countries, and the strengthening of their activities. They agreed to make joint efforts in order to help make the forthcoming nonalined summit conference in Havana successful. They expressed their belief that the strong and continuous consultations between the two countries regarding the issues of common interest will bolster the fraternal relations between the Algerian and Tanzanian peoples, and will help the national liberation struggle in Africa and the Third World.

The two presidents, Chadli Bendjedid and Julius Nyerere, agreed to continue the dialog at the state and party levels. The Tanzanian president expressed his profound gratitude to President Chadli Bendjedid for the fraternal welcome and hospitality he and the delegation accompanying him received. President Julius Nyerere extended an invitation to President Chadli Bendjedid to pay a visit to the United Republic of Tanzania.

The invitation was accepted with gratitude on the understanding that its date will be fixed later.

MAURITANIA

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESPONDS TO END OF CEASE-FIRE

LD140350 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Council of Ministers met this morning under Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Heydalla, first deputy to the prime minister and chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation. The prime minister informed the council of the attack on the town of (Dashla) on 12 July and the POLISARIO announcement of the decision to end the cease-fire declared by it following the peace dynamics initiated by our country on 10 July, 1978.

The council expressed extreme anxiety over this ugly and unjustified attack, the implementors of which will be subjected to the serious consequences of it. The council approved the measures to be taken to face this situation. It expressed anxiety also over the unilateral POLISARIO decision at a time when important efforts were being made, whether at the international, African or regional level, to achieve peace.

It is worth mentioning that our country, as everyone knows, has contributed in a major way to the search for peace and that its stand in this respect is being appreciated. The council draws the attention of Arab, African and international public opinion to the seriousness of the new situation that can hinder the prospects of peace in the region and renews our country's determination to continue the search for peace by all suitable means. It also expressed its determination not to give in to any pressures from any side order to reach this peace.

MOROCCO

PRIME MINISTER BOUABID INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD131219 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 21 Jun 79 p 6 LD

["Text" of DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE interview with Moroccan Prime Minister Maata Bouabid]

[Excerpts] Paris, 20 June--Maata Bouabid has granted an interview to the special correspondent in Rabat of the magazine DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE. The text of the interview is as follows:

Question: Mr Prime Minister, you have been chosen to head the Moroccan Government at a delicate moment. What are the main objectives that you are setting yourself?

Answer: Of course, I have arrived at a particularly delicate moment. First, the situation on the international plane is characterized by the economic crisis. We are experiencing a difficult moment with regard to energy, since oil prices are continually rising. Add to this the increased cost of finished products, the delay accumulated by the developing countries and certain problems in the Sahara which are forcing us to spend money on national defense to the detriment of the development effort, and you will have an idea of the circumstances in which I was appointed prime minister of his majesty the king's government.

My objectives? The priority of priorities is the defense of the country's territorial integrity.

In this connection, I must tell you that I will do my utmost to strengthen it, particularly by defending the freedoms. But responsibly, of course. An absolute and abstract freedom can only lead to anarchy. This democracy must be given an economic and social content. This is why from the outset I have supported the decentralization operation and made 1 billion dirhams available to the local communities.

Another of my objectives, of course, is to establish, support and defend social justice in order to lessen discrepancies in incomes and to improve those of the less privileged sectors of the population. I am also keen on the dialog between both sides of industry. This dialog had already begun when I came to power and I want it to become continuous.

Question: You arrived at a moment of social agitation and you have restored order within a few weeks. But has the present calm been achieved at the price of hundreds of dismissals for strike action in the teaching and health sectors and at the price of arrests?

Answer: Obviously there was agitation--and continuous agitation, agitation not solely connected to pay demands. No, what lay behind it--and this was much more serious--was political agitation. I was forced to apply the authority of the state. What happened? On the pretext of exercizing their right to strike, some of the people who you said were arrested in fact mounted an attack on the freedom to work. I am well acquainted with the problem. Every time there has been a strike--not only since 11 April, but in March and February too--nobody has attacked the strikers themselves. But there is a difference between striking and attacking the freedom to work.

As for the dismissals, you say that they were decided because of strike action. That is not true. The constitution recognizes the right to strike. But so far this right has not been controlled to the extent permitted by the constitution, especially since the civil service statute prevents strikes by civil servants. So the agitators mounted an attack on the freedom to work. It was therefore normal for the authorities to use the necessary sanctions, which could range from transfers to suspension and even dismissals. You will say to me that such arguments are not those of a leftwinger and a liberal. I will tell you that the state's authority must also be defended. Otherwise, there will be anarchy. I am a jurist. I once practised as a lawyer. The people you refer to do have rights.

This is not the first time that people have appealed to the administrative chamber and the latter has not always ruled in favor of the government and the state. If it annuls the decision taken by the education minister or by the public health minister, the state will be obliged first to reinstate the aforementioned civil servants and then to compensate them. I will make sure that the legal decisions are precisely executed.

Question: Do you plan to ask parliament to vote on a bill governing civil servants' right to strike?

Answer: Yes. I said so in my latest statement to parliament. The first thing we will deal with is control of the right to strike.

Question: In the past the Moroccan authorities have often regarded social movements as manifestations of political opposition rather than the expression of social demands. At last you too seem to agree with this idea.

Answer: Let us take some simple examples. In the private sector, the workers deal with their bosses.

Together they manage to resolve their problems and we do not get involved. These are real strike movements. Their aim is to increase salaries.

In the civil service things are very different. For instance, on 11-12 April, as the press shows, the strikers--teachers and professors--did not say: "We are calling a 48-hour strike, a warning strike...," but: "We will call a 48-hour strike every fortnight." So we began a dialog with all the trade unions. I received them personally for over 4 hours. What they were concerned with was not the satisfaction of their demands, but the release of certain trade unionists arrested for mounting an attack on the freedom to work. It was blackmail. I told them so. It was no longer a matter of professional demands.

Question: To return to the problem of freedoms.... The leftwing opposition is challenging the election results and declares that the freedom of the press sometimes suffers certain obstacles and demands the release of the political prisoners. What is your answer to it?

Answer: I followed the elections as a spectator, from a distance. In any case, the opposition did not challenge the elections until after the results were announced; as far as the experiment in democracy is concerned, I am not saying that it is perfect. But you mentioned to me the freedom of the press. As far as I am concerned, I find it amusing to see myself called by all kinds of names in an opposition paper. I do not react to it. I have been justice minister since October 1977, and prime minister for 2 months and I have never brought a charge against the press.

Question: What about political prisoners? Do you intend to examine their case?

Answer: I will set your mind at rest. I have myself defended briefs in certain cases. I will always remember a great trade unionist whom I defended. At the time I thought it really was a kind of political trial. Recently some people have been definitely sentenced for attacks on the state's internal or external security. These are people who have relations with the country's enemies: There are some in Kenitra prison. A trial is about to be held in Meknes. If you regard them as political prisoners, then that is subjective. As far as we are concerned, people who have collaborated with the enemy are liable to certain punishments laid down by the Moroccan penal code, which does not define any political crimes. There are only common law crimes.

Is there anything in favor of the people you call political prisoners? I have said in parliament: "People must not be forced into committing this or that crime so that the papers can be filled with their names and photographs and they can be called political prisoners, for ulterior motives." As far as I am concerned that is thoughtless. Now, if applications for pardon are addressed through normal channels and reach his majesty the king, he will decide. This is a dossier called "royal pardons." I have to examine it and convey it to the king's office so that steps can be taken.

Question: Does the dossier affect many people?

Answer: The dossier at present contains some 30 cases. At the end of 1977 his majesty released 43 persons whom the opposition described as political prisoners, though often they had been arrested carrying weapons.

Question: Now that Europe is building itself up and the EEC is expanding to the detriment of its other partners, is there not a more urgent need than ever to resolve the Saharan affair, to build a Maghreb which does not address itself in a state of disunity to Western Europe?

Answer: Our position on the Sahara is untouchable. That territory is part of Morocco. Legally we are in our own land there. We are keen that the Maghreb be built up. Our Maghreb neighbors have yet to acknowledge once and for all that the Sahara is Moroccan and that there is no question of us discussing the matter. We can cooperate with them in the economic and financial field and within the context of foreign trade. But some Maghreb countries must realize that if we want to build Maghreb unity there must be no interference in other countries internal affairs.

Question: In recent years Morocco has been left behind somewhat by the Arab world by refusing to join the "rejection front" and by implicitly supporting President Anwar as-Sadat. In the past few weeks, especially since the Islamic conference in Fes, we have been witnessing Morocco's spectacular reestablishment on the international scene. Is it Morocco or the Arab world which has changed?

Answer: I see what you are getting at. Morocco has never lagged behind the Arab world or the Muslim world. His majesty has just been appointed president of the Al-Quds [Jerusalem] Committee. It is entirely logical if one remembers that the first Islamic congress was held in Rabat. It is entirely natural in view of the Muslim countries' respect for Morocco. As for our stance with respect to the Arab countries, it has never changed since 1974, the date of the Arab summit in Rabat, when a general line of conduct was definitively established. We have never tried to move away from the principles defined therein. The stance we adopted at Baghdad lay within the line established at the 1974 Arab summit. Is it the Arab world or we who have changed? Be that as it may, we have never strayed from our path.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI ISSUES DECREE REPLACING REGIONAL MINISTERS

JN121500 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 12 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 12 July--Today President Numayri issued republican decrees relieving three ministers from the regional government, the governors of the southern region districts, and the Higher Executive Council's adviser, (Azbuni Mandiri), who was replaced by (Samuel Rinzi) as minister of state.

According to the president's decrees, which were based on a recommendation by (Joseph Lago), Higher Executive Council chairman, it was decided to relieve (Azkil Kudi Makiy), regional minister for cooperation and commerce, who was replaced by (Martin Majir). (Simon Muri), regional minister for the executive council affairs, was also relieved and replaced by (Laurance Luwal Luwal). (Awthar Akwin), minister of regional agriculture, was replaced by Minister (Justin Yak Arub).

The president also relieved the Upper Nile region governor (Atwan Dak) and appointed (Jaju Sawadi) instead of him. He appointed (Jonathan Milwal) as governor of the Jonglei district instead of (Gubriyal Janig), who was relieved.

NUMAYRI APPOINTS TWO NEW MINISTERS OF STATE

JN141516 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1412 GMT 14 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 14 July--President Numayri today issued a presidential decree appointing two ministers of state. Ahmad Salim was appointed minister of state at the Ministry of Cooperation, Commerce and Supply. Ahmad Salim was formerly the economic adviser at the Sudanese Embassy in the United States.

'Uthman 'Abdallah an-Nadhir was appointed minister of state at the Ministry of Finance and National Economy. He was formerly the deputy director general for financial affairs at the Sukkar Kinanah Company.

NUMAYRI DEPARTS FOR MONROVIA OAU CONFERENCE 15 JUL

JN151023 Khartoum SUNA in English 1210 GMT 15 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, July 15, (SUNA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri flew this morning for Monrovia, Liberia, to attend the 16th summit conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) due to begin there Tuesday.

President Numayri, outgoing OAU chairman, will address the opening session of the summit, and present his handing over report of the OAU chairmanship to the assembly.

INFORMATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM QATAR

JN141809 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 14 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 14 July--Sudanese Minister of Culture and Information Ali Shummu returned home today from Doha after concluding a 3-day visit. He said that his talks with Qatari officials dealt with cultural and information matters. During the talks the documents of the information agreement between Qatar and Sudan were exchanged.

He declared that a joint committee headed by the ambassadors of both countries was formed to draw up specific programs and studies. The committee will meet every 6 months alternately in Doha and Khartoum, he added.

TUNISIA

NOUIRA RECEIVES SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER

LD131441 Tunis L'ACTION in French 30 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Mr Nouira Receives Somalian Foreign Minister"]

[Text] Late in the morning yesterday, Prime Minister Hedi Nouira received Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre at the Kasbah government palace in the presence, among other people, of Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri and the prime minister's principal private secretary, Hamed el Abed.

At the end of the meeting, Abdurahman Jama Barre stated that the talks had related to the question of strengthening Tunisian-Somali relations and to current Arab problems.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES

LD122104 Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, 12 July--Mr Robert Garai, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Tunish on Wednesday evening for a few days' working visit. Stressing the friendly nature of Tunisian-Hungarian relations, Mr Garai indicated that his visit would make a study of the state of these relations and means of strengthening them. It was also an occasion for an exchange of views on international questions, particularly on the Arab cause. On this topic he reaffirmed Hungary's support for this cause, which he described as just.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO ANNOUNCES END OF CEASE-FIRE WITH MAURITANIA

LD131449 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Representative of the POLISARIO Front in Europe, Mahmud Abd al-Fattah, issued a statement yesterday announcing that the POLISARIO Front and the Government of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] have put an end to the unilateral initiative they took on 12 July 1978 for a cease-fire with Mauritania.

The revolutionaries of the POLISARIO Front launched an attack Thursday morning against Tichla and Abatih in the region of Western Sahara occupied by Mauritania, thus ending the initiative.

After enumerating the frequent statements made by successive Mauritanian officials who assumed power in Nouakchott--statements full of good intentions and promises to take their country out of the war and claiming that this war is unjust--the POLISARIO Front statement added that such statements and promises did not lead to anything positive by 23 April 1979: the date of the signing of the protocol of the Tripoli agreement under which Mauritanian undertook to finally withdraw from the region it occupies and return it to the SDAR authorities. Toward this end, 26 May had been fixed for the implementation and enforcement of this agreement with a view to establishing peace between the SDAR and Mauritania.

This would have given a new face to the dynamism of peace and would have revived the hopes of both the Saharan and the Mauritanian peoples. However, Mauritania was soon tempted by the imaginary promises of other capitals and subsequently withdrew from its undertakings.

The statement added: It is 1 year since the SDAR announced a cease-fire on 12 July 1978, creating a dynamism for peace. This could have been exploited if the Mauritanian officials had helped in this connection.

What results can we show to our two peoples today? And what did Mauritania contribute in the service of peace? The answer is nothing. During this period 8 meetings were fixed, 24 working sessions were held and scores of statements were heard, but they produced nothing. These results are totally negative and the responsibility lies on the shoulders of the Mauritanian Government, which continues to oppose the will for peace of both the Mauritanian and the Saharan peoples.

The POLISARIO Front and the Government of the SDAR announce to the transgressing Mauritanian Government and to its allies that henceforth the Saharan people do not consider themselves bound to the cease-fire toward any aggressor unless the forces of occupation withdraw from their territory and the territory is returned.

The POLISARIO Front statement went on to say: The POLISARIO Front, the legitmate representative of the Saharan people, and the SDAR Government emphasize that they are prepared to continue the negotiations with the Mauritanian Government on the basis of the return of the part of our territory occupied by Mauritania and the fixing of a date, by joint agreement, for the withdrawal of the Mauritanian forces to the pre-1960 borders.

The POLISARIO Front statement addressed an urgent appeal to the OAU summit conference and to the African leaders to shoulder their responsibilities toward the challenge by the Moroccan and Mauritanian aggressors and emphasized that it is the duty of the OAU to demand the immediate withdrawal of the Moroccan and Mauritanian forces of occupation from Saharan territory. This appeal was also sent to the United Nations and its secretary general, and to international public opinion.

The POLISARIO Front representative announced that yesterday morning the Saharan forces attacked the Tichla area of Mauritanian-occupied Sahara. They also attacked Abatih, in southern Morocco. The outcome of the latter raid was as follows: 130 killed, 36 prisoners taken including four NCO's, the destruction of a large quantity of weapons, and the seizure of a large quantity of weapons and ammunition.

As-Sayyid Comments

LD141820 Algiers APS in English 1505 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 14 Jul (APS)--Mr Bashir Mustafa as-Sayyid, POLISARIO deputy secretary general, held Saturday a press conference in Algiers to explain the reasons for breaking the cease-fire decreed a year ago in the part of Saharan Republic occupied militarily by Mauritania. He declared that there are many interpretations to this decision all over the world. Some see in it a provocation act against France, when we know that this problem affects only the Saharan Arabic republic and Mauritania. Other countries do not realize the full implications of the cease-fire in Mauritania, Mr as-Sayyid adds, saying:

"I do not understand the preoccupation of these countries for the breaking of the cease-fire. We refuse any status-quo aimed in fact only at legalizing a fait accompli and delaying the Saharan independence.

"POLISARIO decreed the cease-fire without primary condition from Mauritania, and therefore has the right to break it at any time judged necessary.

"Negotiations between Mauritania and POLISARIO were a complete failure, in spite of all the time allowed and POLISARIO total availability," Mr as-Sayyid concluded.

POLISARIO OFFICIAL: MAURITANIA REFUSES TO NEGOTIATE

LD152320 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Reports from Nouakchott indicate the refusal by the Mauritanian Government to resume negotiations with the POLISARIO Front in Monrovia on 16 July, the date agreed on by the two sides. (?This is what is stated) by Mr El Ainy Ould Sadek, assistant official of the POLISARIO Front's Foreign Relations Committee, who said that once again the peoples in the area and African and international opinion are called to witness by the Saharan people (?concerning) the Saharan Government's readiness to hold negotiations with the Mauritanian Government leading to the restitution of that part of the Western Sahara occupied by Mauritania and the ending of hostilities.

Our wish for dialog, said Mr El Ainy Ould Sadek, is only equaled by our determination to (?resist) by all appropriate means (?and to) put all foreign occupying forces outside our borders.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON NEW FIGHTING, TALKS

LD150212 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] Information Ministry this evening issued a new military communique in which it noted that the Saharan People's Liberation Army has intensified its attacks on the northern and southern fronts. The communique explained that the Saharan Army is resolved to continue the struggle to defend the Saharan people's gains until the aggressors are defeated and the occupied lands liberated.

In this framework, the vanguards of the Saharan fighters on 5 and 6 July attacked the forces of expansion deployed in Smara and on 6 and 7 July they attacked the centers of the enemy forces at (Biruti Sabki) and on 7 July Guelta Zemmur. The following day, the communique explained, the fighters attacked the Bucraa area and the first, second and third stations of the phosphate conveyor belts. This daring operation resulted in the death of 139 Moroccan soldiers and a large number of wounded. Two tanks and (?several) military vehicles were destroyed.

In southern Morocco, the forces of the Saharan Army on 6 July attacked the Al-Buwayrat station and the operation resulted in 149 deaths and about the same number of wounded. Several tanks and military vehicles were destroyed. As for 11 July, the communique said that the Saharan People's Liberation Army carried out a large-scale operation against the enemy forces in (Khangat Anwamid) near Abatih where 130 royalist soldiers were liquidated and well over this number were wounded; 36 soldiers were captured and 21 landrovers and an important quantity of military equipment were taken.

On the southern front, the communique added, after 1 year of a unilateral initiative by the POLISARIO to observe a cease-fire toward Mauritania and after the failure of the Mauritanian-Saharan negotiations as a result of the stubborn attitude of the Nouakchott leaders, the Saharan Army resumed its attacks against the forces of Mauritanian occupation. On 12 July it attacked the Tichla area in the southern region of the Saharan territory occupied by Mauritania. During the operation, 150 Mauritanian soldiers were killed and a similar number was wounded and 71 soldiers were taken prisoner.

On the other hand, sources close to the POLISARIO Front said this evening that a high-level delegation of the front and a Mauritanian delegation will meet on 16 July in Monrovia to determine practical ways to restore to the POLISARIO Front the part of the Western Sahara which Mauritania occupies.

CABINET DISCUSSES REQUESTS FOR CONCESSIONS 15 JUL

TA151240 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 15 Jul 79 TA

[Text] At the Cabinet session this afternoon the prime minister briefed the Cabinet on his talks with President as-Sadat in Alexandria. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that the prime minister promised President as-Sadat to bring his request that Israel pull out of the Santa Katerina area several weeks before the scheduled withdrawal to the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs for decision. On another matter, however, Israel did not respond favorably, and that is on the matter of releasing more prisoners held in the territories in order to create an atmosphere conducive for co-opting Judaea, Samaria and Gaza inhabitants to the autonomy talks.

President as-Sadat also wanted to know Israel's concept of the legal status of Judaea and Samaria and promised, for his party, that the solution would be in the form of a link with Jordan.

Further Details

TA151246 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Jul 79 TA

[Text] A heavy agenda faced the Israeli Cabinet this morning when it met for its weekly session in Jerusalem. In addition to briefings from the prime minister and the interior minister on talks with Egypt, a host of economic issues was also anticipated. From the prime minister's office, David Essing reports:

[Essing] Prime Minister Begin briefed the Cabinet on his summit meeting with President as-Sadat in Alexandria. But on the autonomy negotiations there was no discussion this morning. Neither did the Cabinet discuss the Arab terrorist attack on the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara.

Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or says the government did approve a trip by Housing and Absorption Minister David Levi to an international conference on Vietnamese refugees that gets underway in Geneva this week.

[Na'or--begin recording] Mr Levi will bring before the international conference the Israeli position; that is, that if all the states in the world will contribute, in proportion with their national population and national resources, to the solving of that problem, there is a possibility that the problem of the Vietnamese refugees will really be solved.

Israel is ready to contribute to another 200 people's absorption, which is above the number which has already been absorbed in Israel, which is more than 200. [sentence as heard] Together it will be about 400 people. This is said about the state whose population is around 3 million. If all the states in the world will contribute proportionally to find a solution, the solution will be found.

At today's session of the Cabinet, the prime minister briefed the Cabinet ministers about his talks with President as-Sadat in Alexandria, some economic problems were brought to the Cabinet, but it was summed up that in the near future the minister of finance will bring before the Cabinet a comprehensive solution, I would say, for our price policy problems, oil problems and the means to insure that nobody will be hurt in his income until an average income, which will be decided upon, is affected because of any possible increase of prices in the future.

Meanwhile, there will be no increases of prices until another decision will be taken by the Cabinet. [end recording]

[Essing] As for the expected rises in fuel prices, most ministers favor a gradual increase.

Dayan Proposal

TA151551 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 15 Jul 79 TA

[Excerpt] At today's Cabinet meeting Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan proposed examination of the possibility of joint use by Israel, Egypt and the United States of Sinai for strategic purposes. Dayan proposed this after hearing the prime minister's report that Mr Begin's talks with As-Sadat in Egypt included a joint review of the strategic situation in our region. Here is our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi.

['Abadi] The joint strategic view of the Middle East situation as expressed in the Begin-As-Sadat talks in Alexandria was an important part of the prime minister's report. Mr Begin reported that during the talks the strategic situation was reviewed and both leaders exchanged views on the status of countries such as Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and, in another sphere, also Syria and Jordan. The prime minister stressed the understanding that had been achieved in the talks with respect to the situation and developments in the region.

In the wake of the report Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who participated in the first part of the meeting, submitted a number of ideas. Among other things, he proposed examination of the possibility of joint use of the airfields in Sinai which Israel is to return. In Dayan's opinion it is possible that in view of the understanding reached in the talks, Egypt might agree to joint U.S., Israeli and Egyptian use of the airfields for strategic purposes.

CANADIAN DECISION AGAINST EMBASSY TRANSFER CONDEMNED

TA141916 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 14 Jul 79 TA

[Text] Senior circles in Jerusalem told our political correspondent this evening that if the report that the Canadian prime minister has reneged on his decision to transfer his country's embassy to Jerusalem is true, then this is a breach of promise and submission to blackmail. It is hard to believe that a country such as Canada will submit to blackmail, these circles say.

CLASHES REPORTED IN SOUTHERN LEBANON 15 JUL

TA151312 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 15 Jul 79 TA

[Text] Sporadic exchanges of fire occurred this morning between the terrorists and the Christian militias in the enclave north of Metulla. Our correspondent Yehezqel Hame'iri reports that a terrorist unit attacked the militias' positions in Tall Lubyah, using bazookas and machineguns. They were driven away in the exchange.

Our correspondent says that the terrorists infiltrated through the (Al-Khardali) Bridge over the Al-Litani River and crossed the lines of the Nigerian UN unit. This is the first time that terrorists have attacked militia positions with infantry units in broad daylight. At the same time, artillery and machineguns fired from terrorist positions toward the Christian villages of Dayr Mimas, Al-Qulya'ah and Marj 'Uyun.

MINISTER ACCUSES IRAQ OF FOMENTING UNREST

OW141557 Paris AFP in English 1536 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Teheran, July 14 (AFP)--Iranian Interior Minister Hashem Sabbaghian today accused the Iraqi Government of fomenting unrest in Iran's oil-rich Khuzestan Province by allowing weapons and agents to be smuggled over the border.

The minister said in an interview with ETTELA'AT newspaper here that Iraq was also "intervening" in Kordestan Province "where Baghdad forces are tracking down rebel Iraqi Kurds who cross the border between the two countries."

Iran was particularly concerned over Iraqi activities in Khuzistan "where plots are openly directed against the Iranian Government", he added.

Mr Sabbaghian's attack came as Khuzestan's Arab minority leader Shaykh al-Shubayr Khaqani launched a warning to the Iranian Government about dangers facing the national oil industry.

In a communique released to the press today he warned that weak leadership and "never-fulfilled promises" had led "imperialist elements, profiting from the silence and the passivity of the government, to make final preparations to turn Iran into another Lebanon."

Observers said this was a clear reference to reports that Western countries were considering military intervention to ensure oil supplies, in the event of a major crisis.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH IRAQ TO IMPROVE RELATIONS

LD151152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The new Iraqi ambassador to Iran this morning presented the credentials to the Iranian foreign minister. The new Iraqi ambassador repudiated arms smuggling by Iraqis in the southern parts of Iran. He also said that the situation of Iranian nationals in Iraq is quite satisfactory.

Following his meeting with the new Iraqi ambassador, Foreign Minister Yazdi gave an interview to PARS, saying: I spoke to the Iraqi ambassador concerning our bilateral relations. It was decided that relations between the two countries should be based on frankness. As a first step towards improving relations between Iran and Iraq, it was decided that the propaganda war between them should be stopped. The Iraqi Government has made every assurance in this respect.

The foreign minister confirmed the possibility of a meeting at the ministerial level between the two countries in order to improve relations.

Yazdi, Iraqi Ambassador Statements

JN151928 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 15 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Ebrahim Yazdi this morning received Ahmad Husayn as-Samirra'i, Iraq's new ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran. During the meeting, the ambassador presented a copy of his credentials to the foreign minister.

In a statement to PARS after the meeting, Yazdi said: We discussed bilateral relations. It was decided that these relations should be based on mutual frankness. As a first step to improve relations between Iraq and Iran, the propaganda campaigns between the two countries should stop. In this respect, the Iraqi Government has promised to cooperate in this field and stop using derived names for Khuzestan. We are confident of the good intentions of the Iraqi Government. The minister viewed with favor the possibility of holding a meeting between the two countries on the ministerial level in order to improve bilateral relations. He added that the Islamic revolution in Iran has had a great effect on the world, especially in the region. Under these circumstances, there are groups which attempt to belittle the value of the Iranian revolution. Among these groups are the antirevolutionary elements which play up rumors to the effect that the Iranian Government is taking the same expansionist path which was followed by the shah's regime. This of course has worried the states in the region. It must be noted that revolution is not capable of being exported and that the Islamic government will in no way follow such a policy.

Concerning the recent raids launched by Iraqi planes against Iranian territory, Yazdi said that the Iraqi Government might have had maneuvers on its own territory or that they might have been bombing their own borders. As a result, part of Iranian territory might have been hit by mistake. These mistakes have happened in the past. The Iraqi Government has officially apologized and declared that the incident was an error. Iraq has also declared its readiness to compensate for the losses.

Following the meeting, the Iraqi Ambassador told the media that there are great relations between Iraq and Iran. He hoped that the relations of friendship and cordiality will continue between the two countries.

On the recent Khuzestan events, the ambassador said: We do not allow any country to interfere in the internal affairs of our country. Likewise, we will not interfere in the affairs of other countries, especially our neighbor Iran. Concerning the issue of smuggling arms from Iraq to Iran, the ambassador said: There are rumors aimed at harming Iraq. The story of smuggling weapons is not true and is baseless.

Today, our correspondent had an interview with the Iraqi ambassador. Regarding Iraqi-Iranian relations, the ambassador said [begin recording]:

[As-Samirra'i] I was happy to meet with the foreign minister. The meeting was fraternal. It was conducted in an atmosphere of understanding and brotherhood. (? It) was in the interest of the two fraternal countries. I conveyed to him the greetings of Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi.

[Question] How do you view Iraqi-Iranian relations?

[Answer] We can say that relations between Iraq and Iran go deep into history. We have strong historical ties. We have common interests. [passage indistinct] in the service of humanity as a whole. We endeavor to have fraternal relations commensurate with the aspirations of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. There are many sides and many means which can harm these relations. These sides are working to the (?detriment) of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. We look for positive factors on which the two peoples agree. [word indistinct] the Iraqi and Iranian Governments, we are confident that we have a genuine desire for cooperation. [passage indistinct] We welcomed the Iranian revolution and stood by the side of the revolutionaries. We offered them assistance.

When the revolution succeeded, we made many overtures to welcome the revolution and its role, especially with regard to the Palestinian revolution and the Arab-Zionist dispute.

[Question] In fact the Iranian people [word indistinct] to have aid from the Iraqi people in their revolution.

[Answer] The initiatives were made by the Iraqi Government. The government welcomed the revolution and President al-Bakr sent a cable to Ayatollah Khomeyni in support of the revolution. We have ancient and fraternal relations. [words indistinct] We are by the side of the Iranian revolution in its support of the Palestinian people and its support of the nonalined movement. We are at its side in its fight against U.S. imperialism. [words indistinct] [end recording]

THREE IN KHUZESTAN SENTENCED TO DEATH, EXECUTED

LD131808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was placed at the disposal of PARS in Ahvaz by Khuzestan's Islamic revolution's public prosecutor's office.

In his exalted name: At dusk yesterday in Abadan, Manuchehr Shafi'i; Hoseyn Taheri, better known as Hoseyn Numi; and Safar Mozaffarzadeh-Qajari, better known as Safar Tusi, were found guilty of sowing corruption on earth and were sentenced to death following charges of creating fear and terror, opening fire on demonstrators bearing placards inscribed with Islamic slogans on the elimination of corruption in accordance with the Koran--an act which culminated in the martyrdom of one of the Revolutionary Guards--and with endangering the security of the region by their barbarous actions. The court's sentence on these three people was carried out this morning.

ABADAN GUARDS CONFISCATE ARMS FROM SMUGGLER

LD132025 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] At 0700 this morning, a group of Islamic Revolutionary Guards in Abadan, guided by the town's gendarmerie officials, after recognizing one of the counterrevolutionaries--who had embarked on smuggling weapons into the Iranian border region--and his residence in Minu Island, entered his house with the permission of the Abadan Islamic revolution's public prosecutor and found in his house one Kalashnikov submachinegun, a Colt revolver, two hunting guns, quantities of bullets and ammunition, two Soviet-made grenades, a diving suit and 500,000 rials in cash. The items were confiscated by the Abadan Islamic Revolutionary Guards.

According to one of the Abadan Islamic Revolutionary Guards, over 17,000 rounds of ammunition for Kalashnikov submachineguns, five Kalashnivkov submachineguns, a large number of heavy arms and ammunition, including RPG-7 [rocket launchers], grenades, and [word indistinct] were taken from the counterrevolutionaries and confiscated by the Abadan Islamic Revolutionary Guards. He added that the heavy weapons were delivered by the guards to the Khorramshahr Naval Base for study.

Among other things confiscated from the counterrevolutionaries arrested were pamphlets which demonstrate their links with foreign countries.

KHUZESTAN GOVERNOR ORDERS HARSH TREATMENT OF SUSPECTS

LD141235 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Paris reports that in wake of the recent acts of sabotage in Khuzestan, the province's governor general has instructed the Revolutionary Guards to counter any sabotage and has asked all the people to render greater cooperation in order to counter sabotage.

Vice Admiral Madani, navy commander and the governor general of Khuzestan, announced: Henceforth the Revolutionary Guards when confronted by suspect individuals in sensitive places, including oil and gas installations and pipelines throughout this province, provided they do not succeed in arresting these people, are dutybound to deal with them in the harshest possible manner. This will apply when taking into consideration the time and place, the guards become convinced of a suspect's determination to embark on sabotage.

According to a PARS correspondent's dispatch, Khuzestan's governor general issued these instructions while addressing guards during a visit to the site of the explosion and fire involving the oil and pipelines from Sar Bandar, which took place a few days ago and resulted in a halt in the flow of oil and gas from Agha Jari to Abadan, the demolition of a bridge and the halting of traffic from Bandar Khomeyni [Former Bandar Shahpur] to Abadan. Emphasizing the Revolutionary Guards' duty, Vice Admiral Madani said: The foes of Iran's Islamic revolution are creating obstacles in the path of victory and for this reason we ask all the people of this province to provide greater cooperation in order to neutralize the enemies' malevolent designs.

The PARS correspondent adds that the navy commander visited Kharg, Bandar Bushehr and naval installations in these two harbors.

4 KILLED, 11 INJURED IN KHORRAMSHAHR MOSQUE EXPLOSION

LD151720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] PARS reported from Ahvaz at about 1300 today that an explosion in the Jum'ah Mosque on Khorramshahr city's Enqelab street unfortunately caused casualties. To pay tribute to martyred guardian Anushirvan Reza'i and to express support for the government and the governor general of Khuzestan, a grand march was held today. The marchers, after passing through several streets, congregated at the mosque to near speeches and read a resolution. While the ceremony was in progress, a handgrenade was thrown into the crowd from the southern corner of the mosque. According to a PARS report, 48 people were injured in the incident and 4 people were martyred. The injured have been transferred to the Mosaddeq Hospital in Khorramshahr, and, following the incident, hospital authorities have called on the citizens of Khorramshahr to donate blood.

Khorramshahr Governor Resigns

LD152033 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] In an explosion at Khorramshahr's Jum'ah Mosque this afternoon 6 people were killed and more than 60 people were injured. Following the incident the Khorramshahr Governor resigned his office in protest at recent developments in the provincial city.

The Khorramshahr governor told our correspondent this afternoon that so far a number of people have been arrested following the mosque incident and a number of arms of various kinds have been seized. Vice Admiral Madani, the governor general of Khuzestan, also arrived in Khorramshahr today and he is at present investigating the recent developments in the city at a meeting at the Khorramshahr Governorate in the presence of provincial officials.

Please pay attention to a report just received: Another of those who was injured in the Jum'ah Mosque incident in Khorramshahr today has died in hospital, thus bringing the death toll to seven.

Three Executed for Incident

LD152024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued tonight by the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Khuzestan:

In the name of the Almighty. Wagers of war against God and God's messenger, and sowers of corruption on earth, ('Abdorreza al-Havi), (Mohammad Asgharian) and (Jasim Beyt as-Saba') have been sentenced to death on charges of murdering two members of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards, which resulted in their martyrdom [as heard], and murdering five other faithful and Muslim brothers in Khorramshahr's Jum'ah Mosque. The death sentence was carried out at 2200 today. It should be explained that those executed were arrested in Khorramshahr this afternoon.

[Signed] Prosecutor of the Khuzestan Islamic Revolutionary Court, Abolqasem Saffarian.

13 REVOLUTIONARY GUARDS KILLED IN MARIVAN CLASH 13 JULY

LD142115 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to reports we have received, at 1030 yesterday a group attacked the Islamic Revolutionary Guards' base in Marivan. The armed attackers, who numbered approximately 300, called for the guards to be disarmed, but the Revolutionary Guards, who were only 25 strong, refused to surrender. They resisted the threat and confronted the attackers. Once the confrontation began, the Revolutionary Guards requested help from the headquarters of the Revolutionary Guards in Kermanshah. An auxiliary group of 100 was sent to the location by helicopter.

According to some reports, the attackers were presented as members of the Kordestan Democratic Party. Reportedly, from early yesterday morning an armed group riding in several jeeps and trucks drove through the town terrorizing people. According to the commanding officer of Sanandaj Division, up to a few hours ago 24 people were killed and 40 injured, and 13 of the 25 Revolutionary Guards in Marivan were martyred in this attack.

According to PARS, yesterday evening the first groups of injured from this confrontation were carried to the 200-bed hospital in Sanandaj by helicopter. The pilot of the helicopter described the situation in Marivan as a city at war.

Government officials are following this incident and an informed government official told our reporter that if the confrontation continues, the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran will have to intervene.

Yesterday evening, with the cooperation of 'Ellameh Ahmad Moftizadeh, Mr (Kolegi) the deputy to the governor general of Kordestan and three others who were members of the council of 11 in Sanandaj went to Marivan to examine the situation and find a solution. Also a medical delegation comprising doctors, surgeons, orthopedic surgeons, anethetists and emergency specialists were sent to Marivan to help the injured. At present a group of injured are undergoing treatment in the Lion and Sun Hospital of this city.

Party Involvement Denied

LD151110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] According to a report by our correspondent in Sanandaj, the governor of Marivan ha has strongly denied a report broadcast by the Voice of the Iranian Islamic Republic, which was also filed by PARS, that members of the Kordestan Democratic Party [KDP] had attacked the headquarters of the Revolutionary Guards in Marivan. He stressed that the KDP was not involved in any way in yesterday's incident. The governor pointed out that His Great Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani has sent a representative to Marivan and that Qasemlu, secretary general of the KDP, has also arrived in the town. He added that another delegation sent from Sanandaj is also currently engaged in attending to its duties.

Moreover, according to our correspondent in Sanandaj, members of the Revolutionary Guards Corps sent from Tehran, who were supposed to arrive in Marivan after landing at Sanandaj Airport, have contacted the office of the governor general and members of Sanandaj City Council and inquired about their role. Meanwhile, members of the city council, having gone to the airport and explained the disturbing situation prevailing in Marivan and other regions in Kordestan, for the time being have refrained from going to Marivan and are still in Sanandaj.

To help with the treatment of those wounded in the Marivan incident a medical team has been sent to the area by the Red Lion and Sun.

A PARS correspondent reports from Kermanshah that during the past 24 hours a total of 150 Islamic Revolutionary Guards and mojahedin members of the strike group stationed in Kermanshah and Eslamabad have gone to Sanandaj in helicopters in order to strengthen the Sanandaj garrison and take part in operations in Marivan.

AFP Report

NC150951 Paris AFP in English 0938 GMT 15 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpts] Tehran, July 15 (AFP)--Guardians of the Revolution from all over Iran have been arriving in Sanandaj, in Iranian Kordestan, as reinforcements for the garrison at the Kurdish town of Marivan, where clashes between Guardians and demonstrators have left 24 dead and more than 40 wounded, informed Kurdish sources said. A force of 200 Guardians, a militia supporting Iran's Shi'ite spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, had been at the airport there early today waiting to be flown by helicopter to Marivan near the Iranian border with Iraq, the sources added.

The sending in of these reinforcements would lead to even more violent clashes than those in the town yesterday, the sources predicted.

The clashes yesterday reportedly involved progressist demonstrators and the Guardians who have only recently taken over from the police in the town.

Kurdish sources said the demonstrators were protesting against the presence of the Guardians, some of whom were allegedly former members of SAVAK, the shah's secret police, or men loyal to local landlords.

A force of 100 Guardians from Kermanshah, the capital of Kermanshah Province, had been sent to Marivan yesterday, it added.

The Marivan region is a stronghold for two Kurdish radical groups, the Revolutionary Kurdish Workers' Movement and the Movement for the Defense of Liberty and Revolution in Kordestan.

The Democratic Party of Kordestan led by Abdurrahman Qasemlu is less active, being concentrated further north at Mahabad, and today it denied radio reports that its members had been involved in yesterday's clashes.

Kurdish sources said the Sanandaj-Marivan region had been the scene of almost daily incidents between peasants who had seized land from landlords and the Guardians who had been supporting the landlords.

An official source however noted that Kurdish groups were also opposed to the presence of central government security forces in the area.

Agreement Reached in Marivan

LD152205 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Please pay attention to the latest report about Marivan. The groups involved in the conflict in Marivan and the delegation from Sanandaj, composed of the deputy governor general of Kordestan and several members of the city's 11-member council sent to Marivan to mediate and investigate the disputes there, have reached agreement. The points agreed on are as follows, according to a PARS report:

1. Because of the present calm in Marivan, the guardians sent to protect the Marivan garrison will be returned to the capital.

2. The control and guarding of Marivan and the access roads to it will remain at present the responsibility of the city's Security Committee.

3. The committee will undertake to prevent any violation of people's lives and property and the movement of armed forces inside or outside the city.

4. The committee in the city of Marivan will circulate an announcement stating that no one will be entitled to carry arms except the guards of the committee.

5. Bearing in mind the example of the election of the 11-member local council in the city of Sanandaj, a photocopy of the procedures of which has been sent to the Governorate of Marivan, the Marivan Judiciary Department and the governorate will proceed with contacting locally trusted people and various groups with a view to convening a 5-member supervisory committee for the election of the Marivan City Council.

6. The guards and committee members have no right to enter people's homes and arrest individuals without official permission from the Marivan city prosecutor.

7. Those officials responsible for maintaining law and order and peace will give the committee guards the necessary cooperation.

Mr Kaliji, the Kordestan governor general's deputy for political and administrative affairs, who went to Marivan along with several members of the 11-member Sanandaj City Council to help in achieving agreement among the groups involved in the conflict in Marivan, on his return from the city this afternoon, in an exclusive interview with a correspondent of PARS, said: In the course of inspecting the Marivan Red Lion and Sun Society Hospital, it was observed there were 19 injured and 10 dead in the hospital. The number of dead and injured is not likely to be higher than this. He added: Regarding the dispatch of the Revolutionary Guards of the Iranian Islamic revolution to Marivan, who are at the moment stationed at Sanandaj Airport, talks have been held with the interior minister, and, bearing in mind that the situation in Marivan has become calm since yesterday afternoon, it is likely that the guards sent from Tehran will return to Tehran tomorrow.

KERMANSHAH COURT SENTENCES WARRANT OFFICER TO DEATH

LD131927 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch from Kermanshah the death sentence was carried out on Warrant Officer Mohammad 'Ali Mehrabi in the yard of the Dizilabad Prison in that city. The executed person wounded the martyred crusader Jalal Shirmohammadi with two shots, and the said person died in Nosratoleslam Hospital.

The verdict passed by the Islamic revolution court on Warrant Officer Mohammad 'Ali Mehrabi said: Taking into consideration the documents in the dossier and the testimony of the witnesses and the complaint lodged by plaintiffs on the firing by Warrant Officer Mohammad 'Ali Mehrabi at the martyred crusader Jalal Shirmohammadi, culminating in the latter's martyrdom, and in view of the existing statements as regards seducing women and girls and selling them, in accordance with the verdict passed by Kermanshah's Islamic Revolutionary Court, the accused is sentenced to death. The court's sentence was carried out at 0230 this morning.

IRAN WILL NOT ALLOW EGYPTIAN EMBASSY ATTACKERS TO LAND

JN142013 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Informed sources at Tehran International Airport said today that Iran will not allow any aircraft carrying the Palestinian commando group which stormed the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara to land at Tehran Airport or at any other airport in Iran.

These sources said that Iran's policy in such cases is to oppose the landing on Iranian territory of any aircraft hijacked by gunmen. These sources added that if the Palestinian fedayeen, after leaving Ankara, attempted to land in Tehran by force, the airport would be completely closed to all air traffic.

BAZARGAN: GOVERNMENT WILL NOT 'SURRENDER' TO PRESSURE

LD141848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Eng Medhi Bazargan, the prime minister, emphasized in a statement today that the government will not surrender to pressure and threats in order to fulfill unlawful requests. The text of the statement issued by the government, which has been made available to PARS, is as follows:

To all our dear compatriots: We ask that people refrain from gathering and demonstrating in front of ministries and government offices or related yards of buildings, and that they act in the usual, rational way by stating their views and needs in letters or through representatives.

The statement adds: Such gatherings not only cause disturbances to the much needed public peace and discipline and are not fitting for people who, following their unity of expression, revolted against the former economic system in order to establish the Islamic Republic and who are now witnessing the chosen government of their leaders at work, but also prevent the responsible officials from carrying out their duty and stop the overall progress of the affairs of the country.

It says: It is not becoming for a group of people, because of deception or provocation from counterrevolutionary forces, to deal with the present Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which spends a maximum of time and energy in serving the country and performing the duties entrusted to it with goodwill, by using the same language and the manner as befitted the antinational government of the past. The present government will accept and follow whatever is right and lawful and will accept requests as long as they are worthy and capable of being carried out, but it does not intend to surrender to pressure and threats.

KHOMEYNI ON PERSONAL INSULTS, NEW CONSTITUTION

LD132005 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The following speech was made yesterday evening by leader of the Iranian revolution Imam Khomeyni at the Qom Feyaiyeh school on antirevolutionary plots aimed at creating discord in the organized ranks of the nation:

[Khomeyni--begin recording] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: On the eve of studying the new constitution, on the eve of choosing experts to study the constitution, on the eve of deciding the fate of our people and the fate of Islam, on the eve of deciding the destiny of Iran's independence, I see certain plots. At this moment, which is more sensitive than any other time; at this moment, when the destiny of our nation must be decided and the future of our country determined, certain plots are being hatched. The nation must remain alert. Certain Islamic laws are coming under attack; I am being subjected to certain attacks; I am being insulted. All because they wish to create turmoil. I warn the Iranian nation, I stress to the Iranian nation not to react to anyone who under any pretext wishes to insult me in these sensitive times, who wishes by such action to create discord.

In the past few days, certain people have referred to me in reacting to some magazines which resorted to insult. I do not believe this is appropriate. The adversaries must not presume that by such plots they can break our cohesive ranks. The Iranian nation must pass through these stages ahead of us.

Should they insult me, burn my picture or assault me, no one is allowed to react in these sensitive periods. The enemy is lying in wait; the enemy is plotting. They intend to divert you from the path you are taking, which is to save Islam. They intend to lead the movement astray, to preoccupy you with problems other than the basic ones.

During the past few days I have noted that various groups have referred to me, raising their different complaints. I do not consider this as accidental. Insulting some Islamic tenets, insulting me personally and the numerous complaints against what is happening in the country are not fortuitous: these are plots, plans. They are aimed at diverting you from your straight path, diverting you from your movement; they are aimed at occupying you with events divorced from these important matters. The Iranian nation must be alert and foil these plots. Rallies are being staged these days; they intend to create discord by various means; they intend to create turmoil. The nation must maintain its great composure and foil these plots and satanic deeds. If you get involved in other things; if you focus your attention on trivial issues, issues creating discord, then you will abandon the fundamental issues.

Our fundamental issue is to continue on this path; it is to choose the experts, the fundamental issue is to study the consitution and then other issues. In every step we take we must pay attention to that particular step. Although the satans intend to create discord among you, you must pay no attention to these matters. All your attention must be focused on the new constitution; if you have any objection to it, then raise it; submit your objection to the senate [as heard]. Then nominate your representatives, appoint the experts so that they can study the constitution.

I recommend that you appoint your experts from among the religious, learned and great ulema; individuals who have neither rightwing nor leftwing tendencies; individuals who walk the path of humanity, the straight path of Islam; individuals who are trustworthy, reliable, patriotic and lovers of Islam--these are the people who should decide your destiny. Today your destiny is in your own hands.

Any turmoil and any difference in utterances made today, no matter for what purpose, are contrary to the path of the movement and the revolution. Avoid these things. No wonder that the satanic elements in these sensitive times have joined forces in order to create discord. No wonder that some magazines insult Islam. You must not lose your composure under these circumstances. Remain cool; pay no attention to utterances made by the satans. God willing, when the time comes the nation will decide the fate of these plotters. The satanic elements must remember that our nation is remaining cool. No matter how many insults there are, the nation must keep its cool; it must remain cool. No matter now many insults are heaped on Islam, the nation must remain cool and pay no attention whatever.

I thank the various strata of people who have assembled in this small place in this hot weather. I pray to God Almighty for your health and prosperity. God bless you all and give you eternal prosperity. May God thwart the actions of satans in this country. May God foil all plots. God bless you all. [end recording]

On 'Fundamental Problems'

LD141023 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] In an address yesterday morning to a group of employees of the paper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, who asked to convey their felicitations on the victory of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, the leader of Iran's Islamic revolution, said [read by announcer]:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In World War II, when Hitler won the day and conquered France and many other places, Churchill, the British statesman, addressed the British House of Commons about their weakness, trials and tribulations and defeats. He asked: What territory have we lost? What will happen to our country? What will happen to our way of life? And then he spoke this sentence: Victory shall be his who rides on waves of oil. Churchill's guess was right; victory was theirs, those who took our oil. Now that we are in the postrevolution era--and turbulance abounds in revolutions--we, too, are beset with turbulence.

If not during the 2,500 years of imperial regime, then at least during our experience, during the 50-odd years of the Pahlavi regime, an effort was made to set back our realm from every viewpoint, most importantly from the standpoint of manpower--so much so in fact that if you were to seek from among a population of 35 million a few people to form a government and another person to become a president, you would have to carry a candle and look everywhere. Not only did they totally cast the manpower to the winds but they deviated it, that is, they took a man, who should rely on himself, his nation, his beliefs, and turned him into something leaning on the West, a force which lost itself by itself. It imagines that he amounts to a cypher, (?or however assessed by) the foreigners.

Continuing his address, the imam said: The calamity is that many long years will be needed for these Westernized people to return to a state of normalcy, let alone the state of an advanced human being. This is a problem which is probably more profound than others.

We do not lean on the oil. We rely on the fact that we say victory belongs to him with whom the nation is in concord, and our nation is in concord with Islam, Islamic happiness and the Islamic republic. Therefore, we have no fear of these sources that are now engaged in creating disturbances. Should there be any fear it is because they are disturbing public peace and are upsetting the government and nation.

Should the national consultative assembly be, as we want it to be, a national and Islamic national consultative assembly, the press and the radio and television organization would be reformed. All departments would be cleansed--that is, the nation should cleanse the departments.

In another part of his address, the imam said: Once a national, Islamic national consultative assembly is set up thanks to the endeavors of the entire nation, these problems whereby a certain degree of this liberty is a subject of misuse will be limited and the majlis will put them right. I can see now that in the talk about he constitution a plethora of draft constitutions are being put forward.

A great many of them are quasirevolutionary, while many others are tantamount to engaging in the game of disturbing public peace and creating opposition. I must counsel that we have certain fundamental problems with which we are beset. It is now time that we organized all out forces in order to make plans with regard to the problems that beset the constitution.

Concluding his address, the imam said: Let us open our eyes lest unfit persons enter the arena. God willing, I hope that all the problems will be solved by paying heed to God, by safeguarding the unity of word, by safeguarding this revolution which has taken place in your morale and by your own power. And they will be solved.

Receives Kurdish Group

LD160906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Imam Khomeyni has made a speech in a meeting with Kurdish brothers from Marivan. The imam said: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. You know that now we are passing through a crucial period, and we should make progress. We should maintain our unity and make progress in the preliminary stages which establish the foundations of a country--that is, ratification of the constitution, elections to the council of experts, elections to the national consultative assembly and election for the presidency.

In such a crucial period our enemies are trying to stop the progress of these stages, just as they disturbed the referendum. They are trying to disturb us now in order to stop Islam's progress, because Islam is the religion of brotherhood and equality. And there is no racial discrimination in it: There is no differentiation among Kurds, Persians, Turks and Arabs under Islam. What is considered under Islam is piety, purity, brotherhood and equality. The enemies know that if Islam is to be applied as it really is in this country, their hands will be cut off. They want to continue their plundering and unreasonable demands. It is only Islam that can stop them. They are creating confusion in order to try to prove to the outside world that we cannot run our own country, and that we need someone else to come and control us and bring back all those problems of the past.

Through the Islamic laws we will see and the world will understand that the regime which supports justice, the regime which values [word indistinct] more, is the Islamic regime, a regime in which groups and languages are not considered. We should try to make these matters known to the world; we should make them understand that our country has been transformed from a satanic regime to an Islamic and humanitarian regime and has gone through real change and transformation. We want all Islamic regulations to be implemented in Iran just as they were at the beginning of Islam. And we should show the world what is meant by progressive Islam.

In another part of his speech, Imam Khomeyni said: I hope that those of you who live on the borders will protect the borders with all your might. All of us here should have one aim. I ask you and all our friends to maintain your unity and determination and strong stands. God willing, our country will remain yours. And all those who have wanted and still want to dominate you will be destroyed.

Meeting With SFRY Delegation

LD142031 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] The leader of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni, today met and conferred with a Yugoslav economic delegation. Imam Khomeyni said: We hope to have neighborly and good relations with all governments and nations. We hope our government will have good reciprocal relations with all governments.

According to PARS, the Yugoslav delegation also met with 'Ali Ardalan, economic affairs and finance minister, and discussed the expansion of bilateral relations in various economic, agricultural and trade areas.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON PARDON, AUTONOMY

LD150742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Commenting on the list prepared by the government of those barred from leaving the country, the government spokesman told a PARS correspondent: Following Imam Khomeyni's order of general amnesty, those individuals who have not committed any of the four mortal sins, namely, direct involvement in murder, issuing orders for massacre and murder, torturing mojahedin and national fighters and plundering the treasury and public property, are to enjoy the Imam's pardon. Naturally, such individuals are excluded from the list of those barred from leaving the country.

Referring to the issue of autonomy within the framework of Islamic republic and the limitations set out in the constitution, the deputy prime minister said: The question of autonomy, its conditions and limitations will be clarified for the majority of the Iranian people by the constitution. Obviously, the government will be subject to the correct ballots cast by the revolutionary Iranian nation.

Khomeyni Statement on Amnesty

LD152144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued by Imam Khomeyni's Office today: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Your excellency, the prosecutor of the Iranian Islamic revolutionary court: In view of the fact that amnesty was granted on 10 July 1979 on the auspicious birthday of the Lord of Era [hidden Imam of the Ja'fari Shi'ites]--may God Almighty expedite his gracious deliverance--to all the accused who had committed certain offenses in the previous regime, excluding those mentioned below, it is essential that you order that all Islamic revolutionary courts throughout the country investigate the files of the accused at the earliest opportunity and release those to whom the amnesty applies immediately. Those excluded are: 1) those who have personally killed an individual or several individuals; 2) those who have ordered the killing of an individual or several individuals; 3) those who have tortured prisoners or have issued orders for torture; and 4) those who have in any way misappropriate public funds.

It should furthermore be borne in mind that this amnesty does not apply to those on whom a court verdict was issued prior to 10 July 1979; that after the decree of amnesty anyone committing an offense must be prosecuted and punished; and that you should issue strict orders that no one has the right to bother the security forces, the army, the gendarmerie and the police. Those accused in these organizations must be handed over to the courts by the heads of these organizations themselves. Those violating this matter must be prosecuted and punished.

[Signed] Ruhollah Khomeyni

INA: NATIONAL FRONT SENDS CRITICAL LETTER TO BAZARGAN

JN141144 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 14 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 14 July--The Iranian National Front has sent a strongly worded letter to Eng Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the provisional government, giving him 5 days to answer it. The letter accuses the government of weakness. It says that the Bazargan government's silence over the front's demand to form a constituent assembly, instead of a council of experts to safeguard the freedom of elections can only mean that the government supports all the excesses against the social and personal liberties of the populace. It says some of these citizens are targets of arrest and beatings, and that the burning of the bookshops of some citizens has become a daily phenomenon.

The letter, which was published by the newspaper BAMDAD today, says that irresponsible people are controlling Mahrabad Airport, that those with "black clothes" are flexing their muscles daily, that the radio and television are transmitting false news, and that the feudalists are resorting to the seizure of land by force. Finally it notes the declaration by the public prosecutor that "law and order" does not exist in the city of Tehran. The letter says that the government bears responsibility for all this.

The letter adds: If your government fails to guarantee the freedom of elections, the people will regard it as illegal. Your government must answer all the questions in this letter within 5 days. The questions the Iranian National Front addressed to Bazargan are: Do all parties and individuals have the right to disclose their identity through the radio and television media? Will the officials of these media refrain from unleashing hostile campaigns against certain political organizations and parties? Will the parties and organizations be permitted to supervise the elections? Will the elections take place in the state's official buildings where some people may be threatened or intimidated? Will the government be able to safeguard the security of the processions, demonstrations, and election speeches? And finally, will the government be able to guarantee the participation of all organizations in the membership of the proposed council of experts?

THREE EXECUTED FOR SETTING UP BROTHELS, GAMBLING HOUSES

LD132138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1900 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Three men were executed by firing squad in Tehran today after being found guilty of setting up brothels and gambling houses. The Tehran Islamic Revolutionary Court also found the men guilty of adultery.

IMAM SHIRAZI WOUNDED BY 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

LD151130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1015 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention to a report just handed to me: We have just learned that about an hour ago Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Razi Shirazi, the congregational imam of Shafa Mosque of Tehran and the imam responsible for Revolutionary Committee No 3, was attacked by counterrevolutionaries. According to the latest report, he has been taken to hospital and has undergone surgery. He has been shot in the arm, leg and abdomen. Doctors are trying to treat him.

Condition Satisfactory

LD151138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1130 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to the latest report, the surgical operation on Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Razi Shirazi was a success and his condition is satisfactory. It should be pointed out that while he was returning home from the mosque, the Hojjat ol-Eslam was attacked by counter-revolutionaries and shot.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON AS-SADAT'S OFFER TO SHAH

LD141147 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0939 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Iranian Islamic Republic announced today that President Anwar as-Sadat's offer of political asylum to the ousted shah of Iran is tantamount to patently clear opposition on the part of the Egyptian Government to the Iranian people and the Islamic revolution. The spokesman, speaking to a PARS correspondent following Anwar as-Sadat's proposal to the Egyptian People's Assembly, said:

As-Sadat's attempt to lay the groundwork for giving political asylum to the ousted shah and to prepare Egyptian public opinion is supported by only a few government and semiofficial newspapers, such as AL-AHRAM and AL-AKHBAR, in that country. However, ASH-SHA'B, the organ of the Socialist Workers Party, in an article by the leader of the party, has criticized As-Sadat's offer, warning that the measure will have unfavorable consequences for relations between Iran and Egypt.

The spokesman added: It is certain that As-Sadat's offer does not represent the wishes of the Muslim Egyptian people. What is reported in the Egyptian press, possibly as ordered by Egyptian officials, is calculated to prepare public opinion in that country for accepting As-Sadat's decision. The proposal to offer political asylum to the deposed shah is tantamount to open opposition on the part of the Egyptian Government to the Iranian people and the Islamic revolution. Should this happen, the Iranian people will continue to respect the Muslim Egyptian people but they will not forget such a move by the Egyptian Government.

GENERAL OUTLINE OF NATIONAL BUDGET REPORTED

LD151145 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The bill on the country's 2.44-trillion-rial general budget for the current year has been submitted to the Islamic Revolutionary Council. Nearly 75 percent of the general budget expenditures will be secured through oil revenues. The sum of 880 billion rials has been earmarked in the current budget for implementation of development projects and fixed investments. By making economies in the current budget and by omitting excessive government expenditures, the government will be able to expand development activities throughout the country. In the current general budget the gap between basic salaries and allowances in government departments, which at times reached a factor of 60, will be narrowed to a factor of 6. The budget also earmarks 100 billion rials for revolving funds for agriculture. These will be used to purchase agricultural produce, livestock, fertilizer, seeds and pest control systems.

Planning Minister on Budget

LD151708 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, minister of state for planning and budget, in an interview has explained some points about this year's budget:

It is said that a budget is a mirror reflecting the aims, duties and affairs of governments. Let us, before any further comment, confess that the budget submitted does not have such a quality and role. Mo'infar said: The budget bill was submitted to the government at the end of June to be examined by the government, through the Planning and Budget Ministry. After some minor alterations to some of its subarticles, it was submitted to the Revolutionary Council, which in turn will probably make suggestions; or according to the needs of government offices alterations will be made to some of the figures in the budget, and in about 10-15 days it will be ratified by the Revolutionary Council.

Mo'infar added: About the payments made by government offices and the urgent expenditures in the month of Tir [22 June-22 July], an article was ratified by the Revolutionary Council according to which the government is allowed to pay the expenditures for the month based on one-third of the expenditures incurred in the first quarter of this year.

Regarding the budget deficit, he said: The main point in the budget and its compilation is the expectation of a reasonable and rational budget deficit to the extent that can be tolerated by our economy and to the point that will allow the developmental, work-creating and infrastructural projects to be carried out.

Regarding economic measures taken in the budget bill, he said: Reasonable economic measures have been taken in this year's budget without causing any interruption to the running of government affairs. Thus, we were able to allocate 880 billion rials to developmental projects. We have had to disband many of the organizations whose existence has proved to be useless or not beneficial to the community.

About the effect of the nationalization of industries on the budget, Mo'infar said: Nationalization of industries has not had any effect on the budget because, basically, the examination and bookkeeping related to the nationalized organizations and the government's undertakings in this operation will take time.

Mo'infar concluded: If any of the executive organizations in the country prove capable of absorbing the developmental credits allocated to them, the government has allocated a large sum to projects, and from this source funds for developmental projects will be appropriated and paid for.

Further Details

LD151942 Tehran in English to Europe 1900 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The annual budget of Iran in the Iranian year 1358--March 1979 to March 1980--shall be about $35 billion, according to a proposed bill. The sources of supplying the revenues of this budget are taxes, oil revenues, as well as the revenues of the monopolies [word indistinct] and services, insurance premiums and interest on government loans. The oil revenues are estimated at about $21 billion, while the gas revenues will only suffice the expenses of the Gas Company of Iran. The annual deficit budget is estimated $4.5 billion, which will be supplied by the banking credits. Over $11 billion is devoted to development projects of the country.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON DISMISSAL OF MILITARY POLICE CHIEF

LD131345 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 11 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report]

[Text] General Riahi, minister of national defense, told AYANDEGAN last night that he rejected the statement by [military police chief] General Rahimi that the minister of defense had no right to dismiss him. The minister of defense said: "I had the right to dismiss him. Of course, above me there is the right of the imam. If the imam orders him to stay, so be it."

He rejected General Rahimi's allegation of a plot against him and the implication that General Riahi was responsible. He said: "There was no plot against him, and furthermore the officer who he says revealed the plot to him, and who has now disappeared, does not exist. I dismissed Amir Rahimi because he talked too much; he was always giving interviews, which army regulations forbid. But subsequently the imam ordered him to remain. Of course, since what the imam says is superior to what the government says--and he issued special orders in this case--for this reason he was spared."

Riahi denied the breakdown of discipline in the army about which the Tehran Military Police Chief had spoken, and said: "The army is disciplined; we are all disciplined except for a small minority." Riahi insisted that "Gen Amir Rahimi talks too much and he has not stopped yet. I am against too much talking."

Police Chief's Guard Wounded

LD131347 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 11 Jul 79 p 1-2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Rahimi's Bodyguard Shot"]

[Excerpt] At 0600 yesterday, two men in a Chevrolet fired at General Rahimi's bodyguard. The incident occurred in front of the Jamshidiyeh Barracks.

The assailants, using Colts, wounded the bodyguard of the Tehran Military Police chief in the side. Confirming that the incident did in fact take place, General Rahimi last night gave the name of his bodyguard as Ahmad Nuri. He said that he had been wounded and was now under treatment at the Khomeyni Hospital (formerly Pahlavi Hospital). Rahimi said that when they opened fire the assailants shouted "tonight we will kill General Rahimi and all his guards."

The Tehran Military Police chief called the incidents "a plot by counterrevolutionaries against myself and against the revolution," adding: "They wanted to kill me--a revolutionary and friend of the imam. I will not give in; I will put a stop to this sort of thing." In the belief that "there is a group committing treachery against the country" Rahimi appealed to all mojahedin to put an end to such activities.

BUSHEHR GOVERNOR WARNS REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES ON INTERFERENCE

ID151146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The governor general of Bushehr today warned the revolutionary committees throughout the province that if they do not stop interfering in government affairs, they will be abolished. Ahmad Modarresizadeh, governor general of Bushehr, who left Bushehr this morning to attend some discussions in Tehran, had a talk with a PARS correspondent before departing. Referring to interference by unauthorized persons, he said: According to an order issued by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution, there is only one legal government, and all affairs of the country should be dealt with through this government. Unfortunately, we see that some uniformed persons in the committees cause obstructions to the progress of affairs by their ignorance and have created a government within the government, which is not acceptable.

He added: At this time, when the construction Jihad has been announced, all different groups and all the people should put aside their selfishness and join hands in reconstructing Iran for the future generations. Instead of creating obstructions and differences they should help the government of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

The governor general of Bushehr added: From now on the committees should not, under any circumstances, interfere in the affairs of the government and government officials. They are only allowed to supervise and interfere in affairs directly relevant to them. Otherwise their abolition will be announced.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' ARRESTED FOLLOWING STEELWORKS INCIDENT

ID141242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps of Kerman told PARS that, following the incident in the Zarand steelworks in which counterrevolutionaries threatened to destroy the coal-washer and other installations of the region if the workers continued work, a man named Majid Keshtkar was arrested. PARS reports that this man is under arrest and investigations are underway to identify other counterrevolutionaries. The report adds that a group of Revolutionary Guards has been stationed at the installations in order to look after its security.

MONTAZERI SON HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN BEIRUT

NC161100 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 13 Jul 79 pp 1, 12 NC

[Text] Shaykh Mohammad Montazeri, member of the Islamic Republican Party Consultative [Shura] Council and son of Iranian leader Ayatollah Montazeri, arrived in Beirut yesterday. He held a press conference at the Triumph Hotel at 2130.

He began his press conference by thanking the Palestinian revolution and the national movement for their support for the Iranian revolution, particularly the informational and military support which the Palestinian revolution has accorded the Iranian revolution.

Montzaeri was compelled to travel from Paris via Damascus on his way to Beirut because the Lebanese Embassy in Paris refused to grant him an entry visa.

Shaykh Mohammad Montazeri had visited Libya where he met with several officials including Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud. Montazeri said he visited Libya to attend the celebrations marking the evacuation of U.S. and British forces from Wheelus base, now known as 'Uqbah ibn Nafi' base. He said he went to Libya to represent the Iranian masses in his personal capacity, not as a representative of the Islamic Republican Party. He is still a member of the party's Consultative Council, contrary to his reported dismissal from the council, which he regards as part of the psychological warfare waged by Zionist and U.S. circles to detract from the steadfastness and cohesion of the Islamic nations. He stressed that no order was issued for his arrest, as claimed by Public Prosecutor Dr (Hadoui), and said: This is all a lie. everything is well known in Iran. They want to create confusion. I am still in the party and in 1 or 2 days I will return to Iran.

On Ayatollah Rohani's statements regarding Iran's claim to Bahrain and the Arab islands and his reference to the gulf as the Persian Gulf, Montazeri affirmed that there are U.S. and Zionist spy cells in Iran and that Rohani is connected with them. Montazeri said that one of Rohani's brothers, called Mahdi Rohani, was the religious delegate of the shah in Paris, while the other brother, Mohammad Rohani, was a spy and had an important role in Iraq. Rohani's statements in this connection are only "an invitation to the United States to the gulf, particularly Bahrain, in order to reinforce its presence in this area."

Montazeri affirmed that "the gulf was under U.S. influence. It is now Islamic, belonging to the oppressed. We will not only liberate the gulf but also Palestine and all the world."

He added: "It was Rohani who said that Maj 'Abd as-Salami Jallud should have been arrested during his visit to Iran in retaliation for Imam Musa as-Sadr. He published this in the newspapers KEYHAN and ETELLA'AT. We all know who kidnaped Imam as-Sadr. The Zionists and the Americans did this and blamed Libya in order to embarrass it. They want to get rid of honest Lebanese men. They killed Arab leader brother Kamal Junblatt because he was working for Lebanese-Palestinian cohesion and had won over some Israeli Army Druse officers to the ranks fo the resistance. They kidnaped Musa as-Sadr because he was drawing the Shi'ites to the resistance arena. They also removed Raymond Iddih, in Paris, leaving agents Pierre al-Jumayyil and Camille Sham'un alone in the Lebanese arena to strike at Christians, Shi'ites, Sunnites and Druse."

Reviewing the current situation in Iran, he said: The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is still operating in Iran. It has penetrated the ranks of Fedayee Ash-Sha'b and Mujahidi Ash-Sha'b and various other organizations in order to get rid of honest cadres and retain the opportunists to destroy the revolution.

Montazeri warned the revolutionary organizations in the Third World of the schemes to which the CIA and the Zionist departments resort in order to sabotage these organizations from within. He added that he would meet tomorrow with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and member of the Fatah Central Council Abu Jihad.

QAZVIN PROSECUTOR BANS BEARING ARMS

LD141256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the public prosecutor of Qazvin's Islamic revolution:

In His exalted name. While deeply thanking the brothers guarding Qazvin and Takestan for carrying out their tasks in the best possible manner, announcing the setting up of the Qazvin Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps and following the statement issued by this corps extending the deadline for handing over arms to the end of 15 July 1979, I wish to announce candidly that except for the Revolutionary Guards and the law enforcement and military officials on duty no one and no group is entitled to carry arms and weapons of war.

All the guards and law enforcement officials of Qazvin and Takestan region are emphatically instructed to use maximum force and decisiveness in order to arrest and detain those who carry arms. The setting up of armed groups, except those of the said officials, whereever they may be, if forbidden and the contraveners will be deemed counterrevolutionaries and will be prosecuted by law.

Negligence by any official, whether a law enforcement or military one, in carrying out his tasks will be unforgivable.
The handing in of weapons should take place at the headquarters of the Qazvin Guards corps on Sa'di Avenue, next door to dispensary No 1.

[Signed] The provisional public prosecutor of Qazvin's Islamic revolution, Karimzadah.

QOM GUARDS ISSUE STATEMENT ON MOJAHEDIN CENTER INCIDENT

LD141435 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The following statement has been issued by Qom's Islamic Revolutionary Guards:

The staff of Qom's Islamic Revolutionary Guards, in order to make matters clear for the public and to prevent possible plots, is taking steps to publish facts pertaining to the adventure concerning the destruction of the National Mojahedin Center in Qom so that the Muslim people of Iran, particularly the esteemed and informed citizens of Qom, can take steps either to back or to repudiate it.

The Mojahedin movement, by publishing an open letter for the news media, directly or indirectly accused the staff of Qom's Islamic Revolutionary Guards of threatening the members of the Mojahedin movement, destroying the movements center, directing demonstrators toward the movement's center, inflicting assault and battery of the members of the movement, telling lies and other things. In this open letter, particular cleverness was displayed in naming the attackers, without mentioning that these people came from the masses of the people, and in the middle of this verbiage the guards were referred to as the inciters and instigators on the incident.

It is noteworthy that one of the leaders of the movement, who had sought refuge with the staff of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards, openly said: If we leave here the people will attack us. The leaders of the movement admitted that had it not been for the intervention by the guards, the movement's center and its members would have been in jeopardy. On the other hand, they accused the staff of telling lies and portrayed the incident in such a way as to suggest that the Islamic Revolutionary Guards had arrested them.

Is this the way Muslims should behave? Of course, this accusation against the Islamic Revolutionary Guards stems from prejudice on the part of the members of the movement against the staff of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards, so much so that another member of the movement, in front of others, told us harshly: How long will you committees continue to transgress against the life and property and honor of the people?

ANTIGOVERNMENT MARCH HELD IN ABADAN

LD141244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic revolution public prosecutor of Abadan [words indistinct] told our correspondent in Abadan today that a march was held in the streets of the city yesterday by a group of people opposed to the government of the Islamic republic. In the course of the march clashes occurred between some local groups, which led to shooting. Consequently, some individuals from the opposing sides were injured. Following the incident, 11 of the counterrevolutionaries who staged the march against the Islamic republic and chanted slogans were arrested and handed over to Abadan's Islamic revolutionary court. The public prosecutor added that these arrested persons are being questioned.

INA REPORTS CLASHES IN AZARBAYJAN CITY OF MESHKIN

JN151552 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1510 GMT 15 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 15 July--The city of Meshkin in East Azarbayjan was the scene of bloody incidents between government guards and some citizens yesterday evening. Reporting this today, ETTELA'AT said that the clashes, which resulted in several persons being killed, occurred when government guards opened fire on farmers who had staged a sit-in in front of the governorate's office in the city. Shops and markets closed.

Several feudalists had previously taken control of vast areas of agricultural land and expelled the farmers from them, which resulted in clashes between the two sides.

The paper added that exchanges of fire between government guards and the citizens was continuing at noon today despite the fact that a curfew had been imposed on the city.

INDIA

PRESIDENT ACCEPTS DESAI'S RESIGNATION, CALLS SPECIAL MEETING

BK151600 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Jul 79 BK

[Excerpts] Mr Morarji Desai has resigned as prime minister. He submitted his resignation to the president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, this evening. The president accepted the resignation and asked Mr Desai to continue till alternative arrangements are made. This has been announced in a Rashtrapati Bhavan [president's house] communique. Earlier, it was announced in another communique from the Rashtrapati Bhavan that on the advice of the prime minister, the president has accepted the resignation of all the 13 ministers who had resigned during the last few days.

Later in the evening, President Mr Sanjiva Reddy called a meeting to examine the situation. It was attended by the vice president, who is also the chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the speaker of the Lok Sabha, Mr K.S. Hegde. Also present were the deputy speaker of the Lok Sabha, the deputy chairman of the Rajya Sabha, the secretaries of both the houses, the Cabinet secretary and the law secretary.

Janata-Secular in Majority

BK151601 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Mr Raj Narain has informed the president that the Janata-S [Janata-Secular] and his associates are in a clear majority and are in a position to form the new government. Mr Raj Narain told newsmen in New Delhi today that in a letter to the president he has said that they are in the process of electing a new leader, and they hope to complete the process soon.

Congress Ready To Cooperate

BK151602 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 July 79 BK

[Text] The Congress has expressed its willingness to cooperate to form a stable government at the center, committed to secularism and progressive policies.

Speaking to newsmen in New Delhi, the party president, Mr Swaran Singh, said the party will extend its support to any like-minded party or group.

The Congress-I president, Mrs Indira Gandhi, told newsmen in Bangalore that her party would not enter into any coalition.

Desai Consults Political Leaders

BK160347 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The president is to begin consultations with leaders of political parties today for the formation of the new government. Last evening, he held discussions on procedural matters with presiding officials of the parliament.

The prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai, is reported to have impressed upon the president that the Janata Party, which is still the largest party in the Lok Sabha, should be consulted first in the forming of the government. Agency reports also say that Mr Desai is understood to have staked his claim to form the government, being the leader of the biggest group in the house.

Political Maneuvering

BK160349 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 Jul 79 BK

[Text] After the announcement of Mr Desai's resignation, a number of Janata MP's met with Mr Jagjivan Ram at his residence. He continued consultations with his colleagues late into the night. There was also hectic activity at the residence of Mr Charan Singh, who held consultations with his colleagues.

A number of Congress-I MP's and the Jammu and Kashmir chief minister, Sheikh Abdullah, are reported to have called on Mr Charan Singh.

The leaders of the erstwhile Jan Sangha group of the Janata Party met last night to decide their future course of action.

As already reported the Janata-S [Secular] leader, Mr Raj Narain, staked the claim of his party to form a government. In a letter to the president, Mr Raj Narain said his party with his associates commands the support of 275 members of the House, and they are in the process of electing a leader. He claimed the support of various parties including the Congress, the CPI [Communist Party of India], the CPI-M [Marxist]. However, the leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party, Mr Chavan, said he would not like to comment upon Mr Raj Narain's claim. The party president, Mr Swaran Singh, said that his party does not know whether the Janata-S is for a progressive program. He said the Congress will insist on a new government to be formed not only on the secular basis, but also on the basis of a progressive program.

According to agency reports, Mr Charan Singh has told some representatives of the Congress that he is prepared to accept any program the Congress presents. Mr. C. Subramaniam, Mr T.A. Pai and other Congress leaders are reported to have already drafted a program.

The Congress Parliamentary Party executive and the Parliamentary Board are meeting today to consider the draft and other developments. The board met yesterday also.

Meanwhile, 23 MP-s belonging to the erstwhile Socialist Party have opposed the decision of Mr George Fernandes to revive the socialist bloc in the Lok Sabha. The railway minister, Mr. Mandhu Dandavate, Mr Surendra Mohan and others have announced that they would stay in the Janata Party.

Charan Singh Resigns

BK160703 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 16 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Mr Charan Singh has resigned from the Janata Parliamentary Party. He has been elected unanimously the leader of the breakaway Janata group in place of Mr Raj Narain. Members of the group held a meeting at the residence of Mr Charan Singh this morning. About 71 members of the Lok Sabha were present. It is understood that Mr. Charan Singh called on the president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, today to stake his claim for the prime ministership.

In the morning the Janata Party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, and the leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha, Mr Chavan, called on the president separately. The leader of the CPI [Communist Party of India] and the CPI-M [Marxist] are expected to meet Mr Sanjiva Reddy in the afternoon.

Parliament Adjourns Sine Die

BK160705 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 16 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Both the Houses of Parliament adjourned sine die today. When they assembled this morning, the president's message to the members regarding the resignation of Mr Morarji Desai and its acceptance was read out. Mr Desai's letter to the president tendering the resignation of his government and the president's letter accepting it were placed on the table.

There was some excitment and uproar in both the Houses when some members tried to raise points of order saying that Mr Desai committed a breach of privilege while resigning his office when no confidence motion against the government was pending.

In the Lok Sabha, the speaker, Mr Hegde, ruled out the points of order, pointing out that there is no lawfully constituted government at present. In the Rajya Sabha the chairman, Mr Jatti, declared that the House stands adjourned in view of the presidential notification.

RIVAL POLITICAL PARTIES CLASH IN KASHMIR

BK141629 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Jul 79 BK

[Text] For the second day today there were clashes in some parts of Sringagar between the supporters of the ruling National Conference and those of the Awami Action Committee. Police burst teargas shells to disperse the clashing groups. Several people, including about 25 policemen, are reported injured in the incident. Sixteen persons have been arrested.

An official spokesman told the AIR [All-India Radio] Srinagar correspondent that the situation has now been brought under control, and order has been restored. CRP [Central Reserve Police] and state armored police personnel have been deployed in the affected areas to check recurrence of trouble.

BANGLADESH

COMMERCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR PRC, PAKISTAN VISIT

BK160508 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 16 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Talks for working out details for a long-term trade agreement between Bangladesh and China begin in Beijing today. The commerce minister, Mr Saifur Rahman, will represent Bangladesh at the talks. Before leaving for Beijing yesterday, the commerce minister said the long-term trade agreement will be initially for 5 years and in addition to the normal barter trade protocol between the two countries.

On his way back home, the commerce minister will pay a 4-day visit to Pakistan. There he is expected to sign a bilateral agreement for setting up of a joint economic commission between the two countries.